ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. Vol. VII---No. 239

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Find a New Way to Work the New Rule.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—In the senate, Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of Edward Booker, John Withers and Beverly Kennet, of Virginia; Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas; James M. Quarles, of Tennessee, and James M. Hawes, of Kentucky; placed on calendar.

The house spent an all night session in a fruitless attempt on the part of the republicans to get up the caucus force bill. Although by the new rule dilatory motions are forbidden, a means was discovered and put in practice by the democrats to circumvent that rule and make it entirely futile. The plan was for the democrats to refrain from voting on the main proposition, and as the republicans could not keep together a majority of the house from their own ranks, the vote would reveal the absence of a quorum. Then the tedious process of a call of the house would be proceeded with, and when it was finished and the vote came to be taken again on the main proposition the democrats would resort to the same tactics, refrain from voting, reveal the absence of a quorum and necessitate a new call; and in this circle the house has been going round and round from last evening till noon to-day.

Washington Items.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Ex-Governor Parsons, whose name for the position of United States district judge for Alabama has been before the senate all the winter has been withdrawn by the president, and the name of John Bruce sent in for the position. Mr. Bruce is said to be a citizen of Wisconsin, and his nomination does not give satisfaction to Mr. Spencer.

The Senate admitted Colorado, and at adjournment was at work on New Mexico. The House has been in continuous session, filibustering over the caucus force bill. Dispatches from New Orleans threaten further complications caused by jealousies among republicans. There are technical defects in the tariff bill regarding the importation of malta, which will carry the bill back to the House. Civil suits were quoted against persons who received money from Irwin. Warrant issued for Irwin.

Telegraphic Items.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—A colored man was fatally struck by his brother with a cotton hook.

HARRISBURG, February 25.—The bill repealing the local option passed first reading in the house. 128 to 59.

PITTSBURG, February 25.—It is claimed that the assets of Hart, Coughey & Co., who failed yesterday, fully cover their liabilities.

The Belgian Royal Marriage.

The marriage of the Princess Louise, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, to Prince Philip of Saxony, took place at Brussels February 4 at 10.30 A. M. The guests were invited to attend for the ceremony at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour the town was all excitement, and the reception rooms of the Royal Palace were thronged. It would be impossible to enumerate in detail the distinguished persons who were present, but it is safe to say that every royal house in Europe sent a representative for the occasion, while all the leading members of the Belgian legislative bodies and civic and military services were in attendance, together with the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The honors of the reception were performed by the Comte van der Straten-Ponthoz, Grand Marshal of the Court, and by Baron Perisse, Adjutant of the King's Military Establishment. Just before the clock struck 10 the doors of the Blue Room (so-called because all its appointments are in blue) were thrown open, the guests at once took up their appointed places, and the members of the royal family immediately afterwards entered, and ranged themselves in a semi-circle in the centre of the room around a table richly adorned in blue and gold. The Princess Louise took the place of honor, with the King on her left and the Queen on her right. Next to the Queen came the Prince of Wales, the comtesse de Flandre, the Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, the Comte de Flandre and the two youngest sons of the Princess Clementine. At the side of the King were Prince Philip, the Princess Clementine of Orleans, the Archduke Joseph of Austria, the Princess Amelia of Saxony, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke-Regent of Saxe Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Stephanie, youngest daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians. All eyes were, of course, directed to the Princess Louise. A lace veil, arranged in the Hungarian fashion, surrounded her head, forming a most elegant coiffure. Each flounce of her white bridal dress was trimmed with a circle of silver. On her breast she wore a bouquet of orange blossoms, and she held another bunch of the same flowers in her hand. The Queen wore a magnificent purple robe trimmed completely with lace; she also wore a necklace of brilliants and a crown of diamonds and pearls. The Princess Clementine wore a dress of sea-green, and the Comtesse de Flandre one in blue. The King was dressed in his uniform of General of the Belgian Army, and Prince Philip, the bridegroom, wore the uniform of a Hungarian honved. The Prince of Wales and the Archduke Joseph of Austria were in scarlet, and were resplendent with orders and decorations. The Duke Regent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was dressed as a cuirassier, the Duc d'Aumale as a French general of division, and the Comte de Paris alone was dressed in the plain black clothes of a private gentleman. The royal personages having all taken their seats, the Burgomaster of Brussels proceeded to perform the civil ceremony of marriage. Advancing towards the table in the centre of the room he first asked the King and Queen of the Belgians, and then the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, whether they consented to the marriage, to which they replied in the affirmative. The Burgomaster then sat down, and read out the marriage settlement and the articles of the civil code relating to marriage. The members of the royal family then stood up, and M. Anspach, having asked Prince Phillip and the Princess Louise each separately whether they were willing to become man and wife, and received their answer, "Yes," said, "In the name of the law, I declare you united by marriage." He then addressed to them a short discourse, and offered them congratulations in the name of the Belgian nation. At the end of his speech the King and Queen thanked the Burgomaster. The marriage act was then signed by all the royal personages present, and the ceremony of the civil marriage was then complete. The assembly, having risen and saluted the Court, then left the Blue Room and proceeded to the ball room, which had been converted into a chapel for this occasion, to witness the religious ceremony. The royal procession advanced in the following order: The King, with the Princess Louise; Prince Philip, with the Princess Clementine; the Prince of Wales and the Queen; the Archduke Joseph and the Princess Amelia of Saxony; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and the Comtesse de Flandre, and lastly the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale, and the young Prince of Coburg with the little Princess Stephanie on his arm. At the door of the chapel the royal procession was met by Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, primate of Belgium, with his mitre and crosse, and surrounded by a number of dignitaries of the Church. Having presented holy water to the King and Queen, he led the cortege to the altar, where the young married couple knelt down upon *prie-dieus* covered with crimson velvet, the rest of the royal party being seated in a semi-circle behind them. The Archbishop, having ascended the altar steps, proceeded to deliver an eloquent address upon the nature and duties of Christian marriage and its efficacy as a sacrament, and then pronounced the nuptial benediction according to the rites of the Catholic Church. This finished, the royal party retired, and the guests dispersed through the various saloons, to reassemble for the wedding breakfast. The royal party then stepped on the balcony of the palace, where they were enthusiastically received by an immense concourse of people.

France.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Houses.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 25th 1875.

The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, by President Simmons.

Prayer by Rev. R. C. Ketchum.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Blance moved to reconsider the action of the senate on yesterday on a bill which was lost. The bill being to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the first militia district of Pike.

The motion prevailed, and the bill taken up, and passed.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. Graham moved to take up the bill to regulate the placing of fish traps in Kinchafoonee creek in Terrell county.

After some discussion on the part of Mr. Graham and Mr. Harris, Mr. Graham moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to, and was done.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House with the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives the Senate concurring that the joint finance committee proceed to the treasurer's office and resume their investigation and report as early as practicable.

Mr. Kibbee moved to take up the resolution. He said that the statements which he had read in one of the papers of the interview with the treasurer, there were statements which were not correct.

The committee had done full justice to the Treasurer. If these vouchers were not ready it was not the fault of the committee. If the Treasurer had done what the law required of him, his vouchers would have been all ready for examination. Mr. Kibbee stated what vouchers the Treasurer did exhibit. From the 1st, of January until now, the Treasurer had ample time to have his vouchers here. The committee had given the Treasurer credit for all vouchers or evidences of payment exhibited. The committee were unwilling to give him credit for the fifty odd thousand dollars. For fear that the committee might do the Treasurer injustice, they were as guarded as possible.

Had the Treasurer done his duty, he would have reported to the General Assembly the temporary loan of $150,000. He had not sought relief in the John King matter in the proper manner.

He had but one object and that was to do full justice to all parties. We could not justify the acts of the Treasurer. Mr. Jones had no authority to hypothecate the bonds.

The loose manner in which he conducted his business, the committee thought reprehensible. If he keeps a cash book he never presented it to the committee. The office shows us records of the bonded debt of the State. There are bonds that are unpaid that are unregistered in the vaults.

The true issue is he a competent man to fill the office. He was willing to adopt the resolutions, but he could not see that anything new would be developed.

Mr. Wofford asked the chairman of the Finance Committee if the resolution was adopted how long it would require to make the investigation?

Mr. Kibbee stated that he could not answer, by active work perhaps the items could be gone through by to morrow by 12 o'clock. He was willing to go to the treasury and to do full justice to the Treasurer.

Mr. Howell said a report had been made to the General Assembly. He did not think a better committee could be appointed than the present one. He hoped that the resolution would be adopted. It was the best way to get at the bottom of the matter, and he moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Howell said that the condition of the state treasury had been fully discussed by the House of Representatives and it was apparent that the General Assembly were at a loss what to do. No one believes that the committee acted improperly, but the fact exist that the examination was not as thorough as it ought to be. There is no use to discuss this question, it is a plain matter of investigation of facts and figures, and we might consume the time from now till Christmas debating what to do, and it would amount to nothing. The subcommittee from the finance committee have reported certain irregularities in the treasurer's office. Their report is not complete, and the House asks that the matter be further investigated. I know of no other way to make this investigation but with a committee, and I think that the committee who have commenced the work is the proper one, and certainly one as competent as any we can get in this General Assembly to continue the investigation. Let them look into the facts and figures fully and carefully and we can then know what to do, and we will do what is to the State and State Treasury.

Mr. Payne stated that to-night had been agreed upon for adjournment, and wanted to know without further action to whom the report was made?

Without further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

HOUSE BILLS THIRD READING.

To amend the act to establish the Department of Agriculture. Lost.

To pay Dawson A. Walker and Benjamin Conley each for services rendered the state.

Mr. Reese opposed the bill. He thought Mr. Hillyer ought not to have been paid the $500 which he received. If he was paid wrongfully it was no reason the others should be paid. He did hear that it was claimed Mr. Hillyer had performed services outside of the commission.

During the argument of Mr. Reese, on motion of Mr. Wofford, the bill was recommitted.

To appropriate money for the improvement of the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Reese hoped that the appropriation would not be made. The principal trustee of the asylum had stated to him that he hoped the appropriation would not be made. That they could get along this year without it.

Mr. Hudson, 25th, stated that his information was very different. And he did not think it humane or prudent to refuse to make the appropriation.

Mr. Hudson at some length gave his reasons why this appropriation should be made. Among others he stated that Dr. Green advised it.

Mr. Reese thought Dr. Green was eminently qualified to take care of the inmates, but that he was the very last man to consult on financial matters connected with the asylum. In fact he had no connection with its money matters. Mr. Reese said Dr. Bozeman was the trustee he referred to, and his opinions relative to the matter were entitled to respect. He hoped the senate would stand by the report of the committee.

On vote the bill was lost.

To amend sections 979, 314, and 317 of the Code. Amended by committee. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Talbot and Harris. Passed.

To prevent the sale of liquors within two miles of Sharon church, in Randolph county. Recommitted.

To provide for the compensation of the Ordinary of Randolph county. Recommitted.

To prevent the sale of liquors within three-quarters of a mile of Elim church, in Coweta county. Passed.

To amend act to prevent hunting on the lands of another in Quitman county. Lost.

To amend the act relative to the sale of liquor in Burke county. Passed.

To amend act creating a Board of Commissioners for the county of Gwinnett. Passed.

To make the County Court of Hancock county a Court of Record. Passed.

To prevent the sale of liquors within one mile of South River Academy, in Newton county. Passed.

For relief of W. L. Whitman, of Catoosa.

To amend act incorporating the town of Rock Mart, in Polk county. Passed.

To authorize the trustees of the Macon Free School to dispose of certain property and to make purchases. Passed.

To repeal act extending jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public, in Stewart county. Indefinitely postponed.

To amend act incorporating the town of Camilla, in the county of Mitchell. Passed.

To amend act incorporating Carrollton. Passed.

To repeal act defining corporate limits of Dawson. Passed.

To make valid the official acts of the county officers of Camden. Passed.

To amend section 4,620 of the Code. Passed.

To amend section 2,016 of the Code. Passed.

To amend act organizing County Courts in certain counties. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Henry and Clayton. Passed.

To repeal act changing the lines between the counties of Coffee and Appling. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Telfair and Dodge. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Twiggs and Bibb. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Appling and Pierce. Also between Pierce and Ware. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Appling and Coffee. Passed.

To repeal the act changing lines between the counties of Coffee and Ware. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Appling and Wayne. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Macon Bank and Trust Company, provides for time of holding its meetings. Passed.

To appropriate $35 to W. A. Heuphill & Co. for publishing for W. & A. R. R. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Appling and Ware. Passed.

To empower the Mayor's Court of Macon to try cases of vagrancy. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of DeKalb, Gwinnett and Rockdale. Passed.

To amend the several acts incorporating Covington, in Newton county. Passed.

To amend act approved February, 1874, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors at Trion Factory, so as to apply to factories in Cobb county. Passed.

To repeal act creating a board of commissioners for the county of Dawson. Passed.

To explain section 3,698 of the Code—relates to fees of jailor. Passed.

To change the time of holding the Superior Court of Echols. Passed.

To amend act creating county courts in the state, so far as relates to the county of Wilkes. Passed.

To amend act creating County Court for Clayton. Passed.

To amend act creating criminal courts for the counties of Henry, Carroll, DeKalb and Sumter. Passed.

To provide for the appointment of special constables in the city of Atlanta in certain cases. Indefinitely postponed.

To provide pay for grand and petit jurors in the county of Houston. Passed.

To amend section 1,700 of the Code. Passed.

To amend act to constitute an eclectic board of physicians, and change place of meeting of same. Passed.

To change the time of holding the Superior Court of Douglass county. Passed.

To authorize the clerks of the Superior Courts to collect their fees for recording in advance. Passed.

To incorporate the bank of Thomasville. Passed.

To amend act to establish a County Court for Campbell. Laid on table for the present.

To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Acworth, in Cobb county. Passed.

To authorize the grand jurors of the several counties to inspect the school funds. Lost.

To repeal act to create a County Court for Bartow county. Passed.

To make it penal to carry certain weapons concealed. Lost.

To prohibit extra compensation to the sheriff of Decatur county. Lost.

To amend section 4527 of the Code. Lost.

To prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of Bethany church, in Baldwin county. Passed.

For the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Reese thought that some features of the bill were impractical, others were good, and he hoped the bill would be amended and passed.

Mr. Black advocated the passage of the bill.

ADJOURNED.

During the argument of Mr. Black on the above bill, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, Chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Scott moved to reconsider action on the bill to provide for the continuance or discontinuance of the County Court of McDuffie county, which motion prevailed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To authorize the Governor to issue bonds to take up and satisfy the obligations of the State, arising from endorsements of bonds of insolvent railroad companies. Lost.

To regulate the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Passed.

To further protect the interests of the State. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

To suspend so much of the act regulating the assessment and collection of taxes by municipal authorities, so as to except Augusta from its provisions. Passed.

To amend section 359 of the Code. Lost.

To amend the law relative to manner of changing names. Passed.

To relieve E. P. Williams of White county. Passed.

To authorize the issue of 8 per cent currency bonds, to retire the quarterly gold bonds.

Mr. Peeples opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Miller of Marion, also opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Adams opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Anderson of Cobb favored the passage of the bill, with an amendment that the bonds be exchanged at the office of the State Treasurer in Atlanta.

Mr. Livingstone opposed the bill.

Mr. Lawton favored the bill.

Mr. Anderson's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Candler moved to amend by striking out 8 per cent. and inserting 7 per cent., which was agreed to.

The bill was lost by yeas 37; nays 82.

To pay the claims of public school teachers of Gilmer county in 1871. Passed.

To regulate the weighing of cotton and other produce. Passed.

To authorize Peterson Thweatt to sue the State. Lost.

To protect the people of Georgia from the payment of past due bonds. Passed.

To incorporate the State Savings Bank of Atlanta. Lost.

To provide for the continuance or discontinuance of the County Court in McDuffie county. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bills were read the second time and referred.

UNIFICATION.

The committee on Education submitted the following report:

The committee on Education to whom was referred a report made by Rev. J. O. A. Clark, Hon. J. R. Brown, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. J. B. Gordon and Dr. David Wills Commissioners appointed by the Governor under a resolution of the General Assembly approved March 21, 1874, "to perfect a plan for the affiliation by mutual consent of the university and the denominational Colleges of Georgia" have had the same under consideration and after maturely considering the same I am directed to report as the result of their deliberations the following resolution, which they ask may be agreed to by this House.

Authoritative recognition to the able and comprehensive report of the commission appointed upon the subject of "unification," which report bespeaks for the commission a most commendable zeal in the educational welfare of our much loved Georgia, yet we hail with great gratification a movement which has unquestionably directed the public mind to the subject of education more than at any previous time in the history of our Commonwealth and which so unmistakably augurs that harmony and co-operative effort on the part of the friends of Education which is so essential to the advancement of Georgia's greatest and grandest interest.

Resolved, That in the absence of that authority of law which would justify the continuance of this commission by legislative resolution or enactment, yet we unhesitatingly express not only a willingness, but even a desire that said commission should be continued.

Resolved, That the General Assembly through its committees on Education holds itself ready and willing to receive at any and all times, any and all suggestions, communications, reports, or memorials which pertains to the subject of Education our best and truest interest, and which should receive the fostering care and proper encouragement on the part of its true guardian the Georgia Legislature.

ALEX M. SPEER, Chairman.

Messrs. Adams and Cassidy opposed the resolution; Messrs. Hamilton, of Floyd, and Carlton, of Clarke, favored the resolution.

The resolution was tabled by yeas 71, nays 37.

READ FIRST TIME.

To amend the charter of the North Georgia and Ducktown Railroad Company.

ALLOWED TO PEDDLE.

The bill to allow James Anderson, a blind man of Fulton county, to peddle without license, was passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Walsh introduced the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to furnish to this house any information he may possess, as to what disposition has been made of the $1,200,000 ot bonds authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assemby, approved Feb. 19, 1873, stating specifically what amount of cash was realized therefrom and how many of said bonds were exchanged for past due bonds of this state giving so far as he may be able the name of the parties with whom they were exchanged and that his excellency be further requested to furnish all information in his possession touching the payment of $152,000 of past due bonds which are alleged to have been since paid.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution tending a seat to Gen. H. L. Benning which was agreed to.

Mr. Secer introduced a resolution directing the Treasurer to pay the expenses of Messrs Camp and Shellnut in attending the remains of Mr. Reid for interment in Haralson county under resolution of the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cassidy introduced a resolution instructing the Speaker to ascertain from the Chairman of the Finance Committee by one o'clock the probable time of making a report on the state Treasurer in order to allow members to notify their families when they would be able to return home, which was agreed to.

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

The report of the committee on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Thomas was granted leave of absence.

The House adjourned until 3 P. M.

A Young Man in Janesville Deliberately Commits Suicide to Escape Arrest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, WIS., February 15.—One of the most shocking suicides occurred here on Saturday night last. The victim of the bloody deed was John McDonnell, a young man about twenty years old. He seemed to have lost all respect for his parents, sister and two brothers. His father is blind and helpless, but that did not appear to bring out any tender sympathy from John, and as for his mother and sister and two brothers, he treated them in the most brutal manner, driving his sister from the house and putting his mother in fear of her life. This abuse continued several months, till it became necessary for the family to resort to the law for protection. Last November, Officer Case had a warrant for his arrest, when he beat his father and mother in a most outrageous manner, covering their faces with blood which came from their wounds. At this time, however, he proposed to go away from home if they would not arrest him, and his parents thought it would be best. He stayed but a few days, when he returned, and for a short time his treatment towards the family was more humane. He then began his abuse, which continued with a varied degree of brutality till Saturday afternoon between five and six o'clock, when his younger brother went for Officer Case, stating that John had pounded him badly, and the family were in fear of their lives. Case went to the house and had a talk with the young man, who seemed be rational, and claimed that he was not well treated at home; that the family were all against him; that he could not get any work to do, and he seemed to be dispondent. When Mr. Case spoke of his arrest, John drew what was supposed to be a pistol, and said he would shoot him before he would be arrested. Seeing that he could not arrest him without additional force, Mr. Case went for Marshal Keating, leaving William Knoff in the house to protect the family. The Marshal went there with Case about 7.30 o'clock, and when he entered the house John McDonnell jumped for the pantry, and, partially closing the door after him, held the door in one hand and a razor in the other, and said that if they attempted to arrest him he would not go out of the closet alive.

Marshal Keating tried to reason with him, and told him to come out and they would talk the matter over, and probably they could settle the difficulty without any trouble, but John was determined not to compromise; he would not listen to reason, and again declared that if they took him out of the pantry they would take him out dead. The Marshal then spoke to his mother, asking her if she was afraid of him and wanted him arrested. She said she was afraid of her life, and wanted something done with him. Mr. Keating then made an advance toward the pantry door, when John attempted to close it, but the Marshal quickly put his cane between the door and casing, which prevented it from being shut closely. He then pried the door open; but by the time he got it fully open, which required only a few seconds, John had drawn the razor across his throat and was dying on the floor, bleeding most profusely. He was picked up by Marshal Keating and put on a couch, but did not speak a word, and died in five minutes. A coroner's jury was summoned as early as possible after the suicide, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

Compromise Accepted.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—The conservative caucus accepts the Wheeler compromise by a vote of 84 to 33.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Dispatches from New Orleans reports that Kellogg made a speech to his faction quieting them.

Foreign News.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

PARIS, February 25.—An amendment to the senate bill that seventy-five senators be chosen from double list of nominations by MacMahon was defeated. Having disposed the senate assembly took up organization of public powers, which passed the second reading amendments, and it was moved. Right and the Bonapartists all rejected the clause empowering recognition of the republic which on motion was lost by one majority, and the bill finally carried by 493 to 208.

FOUR BABIES AT A BIRTH.

About the Baltimore Sensation.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The quartette sisters who made their first appearance on Tuesday night, at No. 119 Low street, held a numerously attended levee, yesterday. All of them were in apparently sound health, and as good humored as circumstances would permit. The proper name of the mother and father of the children is Hahn or Hoen, as it is pronounced by some. The babies were visited by hundreds of ladies from all parts of the city, and some who live out of it. A number of these came in carriages. At least a score of physicians called to see the phenomena of nature, and one physician came from Washington and another from Philadelphia. The babies were christened on Wednesday, by Rev. Father Malloy, of St. John's parish, at the request of the mother. They were named respectively Sarah, Mary, Kate, and Jennie, and each was being labeled to prevent them from becoming mixed, which would otherwise be likely to happen, as they are as much alike as four peas. When the announcement was made at 9 o'clock, last night, that the babies refused to receive any more visitors until this morning, the pavement in front of the house was crowded with ladies, who went regretfully away. The father of the children says his name is John Hahn; he is thirty years old, was born in Germany, but came to this country when one year old. Mrs. Hahn, who is also thirty years of age, was born in the United States. She has for several years been in delicate health, and for the past six weeks has been ill. Mr. Hahn, as heretofore stated, is a cigar maker, and has been out of work for six weeks. He is quite an intelligent man, evidently temperate, and undoubtedly means to do the best he can under this heavy visitation of Providence.

Bijah Excited—His Honor Merciful.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"One of the pleasantest sights in human nature," remarked Bijah as he sat down, "is to—He rose up suddenly, became very red in the face, and as he held an eight-ounce tack up in his fingers, he hoarsely whispered: "Show me the wretch who sot me down on this 'ere tack!" There was an awful silence. Some of the loafers looked straight at the wall ahead, and others looked down, while the boys turned pale and crowded back against the partition. "Never mind," continued the old man; "Justice sleeps, but never dies. I'll live a hundred years but what I'll have blood for this!"

The last captive brought out was Jacob Hauser. "You don't feel well this morning, I see," remarked his Honor, as he took a square look at the prisoner.

"No, I'm pretty near gone," sighed Jacob.

"Is it consumption, asthma, insanity, or what?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Do you have pains in the head, hot flushes, a back ache, cold sweats, a nervous feeling and a loss of appetite?"

"Yes, I do," replied Jacob, blowing his nose softly.

"Can't sleep at night—no ambition to run for office, don't care a cent whether school keeps or not?"

"Them's the symptoms," answered Jacob.

"Oh! well you can go. If I should send you to the house of correction and you should die there of Charles Sumner's ailment or Napoleon's disease, I'd never feel like buying another pound of Catawba grapes."

Bijah said that was all, and the driver of the Black Maria rushed his vicicle around on a gallop, and the boys formed a circle, took off their hats and sang:

Fun and sadness mixed together,
Tears of woe and smiles of hope,
Some get off, and some are hoisted—
Better stay outside the rope.

Went for One Night and Staid Ten Years.

Going over the Lowell railroad the other day was a fussy little man, who was in evident doubt as to which of two New Hampshire cities it would be advisable for him to stop over night. He questioned the conductor as long as that worthy would stop to listen, and then turned to the other occupant of the seat, a thick-necked, short-haired party, and queried:

"Is C—— a good place to stop at?"

"Fus rate," growled his companion.

"Did you ever stop there?" asked the anxious traveler.

"Yes, went up there to stay for one night, and stopped for ten years."

"You don't say," said the delighted interrogator. What'd you do, in where 'd you stay?"

"Opened a store and stayed in the State prison," responded the gruff one, and the little gentleman changed seats and cars at the next station.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

Ordinary's Office, February 2, 1875.

WHEREAS, W. J. Hardman, administrator on the estate of Cynthia Hardman, deceased, has applied to me for leave to sell fifty acres of land, lot No. 374, in the 18th district of said county:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to show cause, if any, within the time allowed by law, why said land should not be sold, else leave will be granted to said applicant to sell the same.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
feb4—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, December 3, 1874.

WHEREAS, John W. Scruggs, administrator of James M. McCalpin, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said trust:

These are, therefore, to notify and admonish all persons concerned or interested, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, then and to show cause, if any, why said letters should not be granted.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
dec5—w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, December 4, 1874.

WHEREAS, E. H. Stevens, administrator of Elizabeth Stevens, late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission;

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
dec—w1am8m Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Timothy O. Parker has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Henry B. Parker, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN
feb5—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Jacob Schane has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Charles F. Schane, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—d4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, D. E. Elliott has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Jackson Elliott, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—w4w Ordinary.

FOR SALE.

AN Eight-Room Brick Residence, on Decatur street, four minutes' walk from Passenger Depot. This is fine property, and can be purchased very low. Half cash and balance in 6 and 12 months. Call

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.

aug3—may7-d1f wed fridsun

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S

"Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 2.81 per cent. value	2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	6 15
	$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.35 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantles are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained.

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga,

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Graffin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,

[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, no complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,

L. R. B. NEWELL, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. B. Newell & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Graffling, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any failing off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it has given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.

D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.

A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and that it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully,

DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.

A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1870, to March, 1874, I have had not less than 12 full commercial analyses made in my laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. Is has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1873, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing four different analysis within that time, averaged in my hands, Ammonia 2.36 per cent., Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., also 8 per cent., together with insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the average of common or going chemical reaction underground, during the ensuing year. The last analysis made March 16th, 1874, was of a high order. Another car go for this season is now on the way here but has not yet arrived—designed for this season. On the whole I cannot but rank it as a first-class fertilizer.

A. MEANS, Inspector,
Savannah, Chatham county, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1875.

Messrs. Adair & Bros., Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

GENTLEMEN—The car load (8 tons) of Patapsco Guano that I purchased from you last season, gave entire satisfaction. I used it upon cotton, and am satisfied that the investment paid me handsomely. I can safely say that it is a fertilizer of high grade.

Yours, respectfully,
A. J. ORME.

The above is of same lot shipped in September or October, that Professor White's sample came out of, that is, the lot of which the sample was drawn from by Secretary Johnston and analyzed by Prof. White and published to the great injury of the Company.

ADAIR & BROS.

Atlanta, January 20, 1875.

ROME, GA., January 23, 1875.

Geo. W. Graffiin, Treasurer, at Atlanta:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in giving results of my application of "Patapsco" guano on my farm near Rome, same shows you 150 "Merryman's" on 14 acres of river bottom on Mr. Wash McGruder, 7 acres. Boy, Wash McGruder, and land somewhat October last. Boy, Wash McGruder, 7 acres. Boy Randall Baker, used same quantity of "Merryman's" Results—Randall Baker made 6 bales, 550 pounds each, say 3,300 pounds on 7 acres. Wash McGruder, on land somewhat higher, came out better than Baker. I think there was some difference caused by land being higher. All things equal, results would have been about same.

Yours truly,
THOMAS BERRY,
of Berry & Co.

jan29—d3m

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REPUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA:

Friday Morning, Feb. 26, 1875.

BISHOP CHENEY makes the statement that the Reformed Episcopal church now consists of forty ministers and thirty-six original churches.

IT IS time that men who have hopes of a political future should begin to perceive that in the Book of Fate there is writ en against the name of the party of Grant the word Death.—*Chicago Times, (Ind.)*

FROM returns just published we learn that France is the greatest wheat producing country in the world. She produced, in 1873, the enormus quantity of 332,209,000 bushels. The United States ranks second in this respect, and Russia third.

THE democrats are confident of carrying New Hampshire on the 9th of March. They propose to elect a governor, member of congress and the state legislature. Grant's Arkansas message provoked a republican senator to exclaim, "this beats us in New Hampshire." It is believed that the rebuke of that message will be sharp and beyond question.

IT is pretty evident that the administration party intends to fight the war over again in the next presidential campaign. All of the government advertising organs are, to judge from their editorials, in deadly fear that a second rebellion may break out at any moment. Indeed, the simultaneous manner in which these war-dreadling effusions have appeared in various parts of the country suggests the possibility that the editorial manufactory at Washington, which suspended for want of business some time ago, has been put in operation again.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THIS is what they say in England about the American revivalists who are trying to "convert" the people of that benighted country. "A man who is unable to 'get converted' unless he is raved and roared at and without writhing and screaming himself into hysterics, had better remain where and what he is (whatever that may be), since he is almost certain to relapse so soon as the excitement is over. Conversion coming from God's grace is the calmest operation known to the soul, and cannot ever result from man's bellowing, carolling and grimaces."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—From the Financial Chronicle of Saturday, we get the following quotations, made up the day previous and at the close of the market: Georgia 6s, bid 85; 7s, new bonds, bid 88; 7s, endorsed, 87; 7s, gold bonds, 82½; Atlanta 7s, bid 70, asked 73; Atlanta 8s, bid 77, asked 83; Augusta 7s, bid 83, asked 85; Macon 7s, bid 68, asked 74; Savannah 7s, old, bid 82, asked 85; new, ditto; Georgia Central first mortgage 7s, bid 100, asked 102; consolidated 7s, bid 86, asked 88; stock, bid 60, asked 64; Georgia railway 7s, bid 85, asked 90; stock, bid 70, asked 80; Macon and Brunswick endorsed 7s, bid 70, asked 80.

GOVERNOR AMES recently appointed, and the senate confirmed, Clarence Cullens a member of the senate from Union county, chancellor of the Corinth district. The fitness of Cullens for the performance of the responsible duties of chancellor, may be judged of from a letter which he wrote to a friend, and which has been published in the Holly Springs South. In that letter our modern Dogberry did what his great prototype was anxious that another should do for him. He wrote himself down an ass, and here is the way he did it: "Governor Ames has offered me the chancellorship of the Corinth district, or to give it to the person I may select. Law, like medicine, is an infernal humbug. The place is a good one, for four years—good pay, three thousand dollars a year, and but little work. I shall take it."

THE remarkable freeze in the northern states is ended, and the record as made up discloses the fact that it was the longest and severest cold term the country has known in at least a score of years. the papers of the frozen belt are full of stories of the frost. It penetrated the earth often as deep as eight feet below the street bed, making it a tiresome job to unearth gas or water mains. At one time no less than 6000 hydrants were useless in Cincinnati, and 10,332 buildings were known to be without water at one time in New York Says the New York Herald of last Friday:

There is hardly a dwelling or public building in the city where more or less inconvenience has not been felt by the freezing of the pipes. The hotels have been greatly embarrassed; while saloon keepers state that not only are they deprived of water, but their beer tanks, soda fountains, and even barrels of liquor had to succumb to the cold. Thousands of dollars worth of vegetables have been destroyed by the frost throughout the city, and particularly among the stocks of the wholesale dealers, as they had no means of heating their buildings.

But the cold has been death to the grasshoppers and potato-bugs, and will prove a blessing in disguise to a part of the country.

THE Great Southern railway company, which has just received a charter from the Georgia legislature, proves to be a corporation that is trying to raise the wind in a very unique and peculiar way. Senator Osborn, of Florida, is at the head of the concern, and the rest of the management consists of his political friends. The company proposes—on paper—to build a railroad from Millen, Georgia, to Key West, and from thence to the rest of the world by means of steamship lines. To carry out this magnificent programme, it has put on the market $30,000,000 of bonds. These bonds are only ten dollars each, and are a first mortgage on the road—when it is built. No interest is to be paid on the bonds, but certain numbers of them will be redeemed six times in each year until all are paid. In lieu of interest, "premiums" will be distributed each year, varying in amount from one to fifty thousand dollars, according to the plan of redemption for the particular year.

THE Griffin News says the Griffin, Monticello and Madison railroad is to be sold at public outcry next Tuesday. The road is graded to Jackson, Butts county, a distance of 21 miles, and between Madison and Monticello there are about fifteen more miles of graded roadway. Thousands of cross-ties are piled up ready for use. The News calls the attention of capitalists to the sale. The road is located near the celebrated Indian spring, and the whole line runs through a rich and populous section. Butts is one of the best cotton-producing counties in the state.

The itemized statement of the account of Treasurer Jones, which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, was very eagerly sought for. It disposes of the balance against him, if his vouchers are accepted. The second report of the finance committee will probably be given to the legislature to-day. There is nothing further to lay before our readers, and THE CONSTITUTION of to-morrow will contain the latest divelopments in the case.

THE Cuban movement is looking up again, and its active friends are everywhere busy. The Cuban colony at Key West, which numbers from 3,000 to 4,000 souls, are preparing to send off an expedition. The patriots are laying waste a large number of plantations near Remedios. "Cubra Libre" will survive the accession of Alfonso, as it has a variety of governments, and will yet assert its supremacy over the whole island.

The Iron Hand of Grantism.

The third term movement has become so apparent in Washington that little effort is now made by its friends to conceal its existence. It is a fixed fact; and Grant's ambition will certainly be gratified to the extent of receiving the nomination of his party. No well-informed politician doubts this now. To secure it he has espoused without reservation the cause of the carpet-baggers. This alone accounts for the presence of Sheridan in Louisiana, for the message on Arkansas matters in which he completely stultified himself on that question, and for his anxiety and zeal in relation to the habeas corpus bill. His whole policy on southern affairs has been changed, and the Claytons and Hays dictate their own terms. All this to command an undivided southern vote in the nominating convention.

Will he get it? The carpet-baggers know full well the value of the sword in consolidating the negro vote and in terrorizing the white vote. They know that their only hope lies in Grant's candidacy. Without the power he can wield they must abandon every state, except South Carolina, and possibly Mississippi. The entire southern republican party will, therefore, to a man demand his nomination; and the solid vote of the negroes and carpet-baggers will assuredly force him upon the republicans of the north, whether the latter want him or not. The carpet-baggers are actually masters of the situation this very hour in congress, and in the councils of the party. The conservative portion of the party must dance to their music or bolt; for Grant and the Mumbo-Jumbo section of the party have formed and alliance that is invincible.

With the solid southern vote, Grant only needs fifty-two votes from the north to carry the convention. He expects to get these, it is said, from New York and Massachusetts. Conkling, Butler and Boutwell have taken the contract to furnish them; and to aid them in their work the idea will be industriously disseminated, now that the party is reduced to a state of desperation, that nothing but the inflexible will and political power of Grant can prevent disaster in 1876. This plan will succeed, and the next battle of the republican party will be fought under the colors of Grant. The very weakness of the party compells such a result.

Nor is his defeat at the hands of the people assured. A last desperate effort will be made along the whole line to fight the war over again. But this will not save him if the people are allowed to vote fairly and freely. The result of the election, like the nomination in the republican convention, is regarded by the leaders of that party as hanging upon the southern vote. That vote is necessary to Grant's success both in the convention and at the polls. Grant's surrender to the carpet-baggers has clearly gained him the former. The habeas corpus bill is intended to secure the latter. Vile and revolutionary as the plot is, it unmistakeably exists, and there is no use of shutting our eyes to the fact. The next four days will disclose either the failure of the plan, or the temporary overthrow of republicanism in America.

The Wheeler Compromise.

The conservative caucus of the Louisiana legislature has accepted the new proposition by a bare majority only. The vote was 34 to 33. This indicates that the whole proposition is only made palatable by the almost absolute necessity of an effort to save something from the wreck into which radicalism has plunged the material interests of the state. At this writing we are not informed that the new compromise proposition has been accepted by the quarrelsome hungry cliques and divisions that compose Kellogg's motley followers. We presume, however, that Washington pressure can insure its acceptance by Kellogg and the other leaders, none of whom have forgotten the fourteenth of September.

While it is sure that Grantism will not yield the control which it exercises over the ballot in Louisiana, yet it would be glad to make an arrangement by which temporary peace would be secured in the plundered state. It has never liked the results of its own evil course, and no doubt the president is to a certain extent in earnest when he says no man would rejoice more than himself if an arrangement could be made by which the conflicting views could be reconciled. Mr. Wheeler at least has done all in his power to extricate the administration from its innumerable blunders in this state. He has worked early and late to bring it about, and if any substantial good has been achieved, the member from New York is entitled to considerable credit.

The compromise, as we understand it, does not cover the election of 1872. That is left an open question, except that the conservatives agree to let Kellogg alone and obey the laws of his legislature just so long as the president sustains the usurper in office. The conservatives do not admit the legality of Kellogg's election, but they agree to submit to his rule as governor while Grant upholds him. As to the results of the election of 1874 the conservative party is to have a majority of 29 in the lower house, and ten of its senators are to be seated, and its candidate for treasurer is to assume his office. Neither the Hahn nor the Wiltz organization of the house is to be regarded, but the new body is to reorganize as it may see fit. Mr. Wheeler and his colleagues are, of course, to decide who are members of the house.

All this business reads queerly, but the jangle that Grantism has created in Louisiana seems to admit of no better solution, when the character of the powers that bear sway in Washington are considered. When the full terms of the compromise are received, we will be in a better position to judge of the merits of the new scheme. It is hoped that the check it imposes on the ruinous career of the destructionists has been brought about without the sacrifice of principle or of the men who have bravely upheld the conservative cause, through thick and thin.

At Last.

The dispatches from Washington tell a glorious story this morning. The radicals have finally succeeded in bringing up for action both the civil rights and force bills, which are intended to force rule or ruin or both upon the southern people that Grant and the republican party may be kept in power. These bills seek to accomplish their end through federal control of the ballot box, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the strengthening of the negro power by new privileges and rights.

We sincerely trust these infamous measures may yet fail to become a law, though the prospect is not a good one at this writing. A few days will decide it, and in the mean time the country hangs in suspense, and the people stand aghast at the desperate and deliberate purpose of the radical leaders, to ride over the will of the American people, declared in the press, in public meetings, in legislatures, and at the ballot-box. But the issue is coming. Sooner or later radicalism will find its final Waterloo.

The Question of Gas.

Cheap gas is a desideratum everywhere, and time and again discussions arise upon the subject in all cities, where gas is used. In Atlanta the matter is periodically agitated, and THE CONSTITUTION has frequently joined debate on the question. In fact a good and convenient light at the most reasonable rates possible enters so largely into the elements of business welfare that all citizens, even including the stockholders of gas companies, are interested in bringing about so desirable a consummation, for the degree of success in the different branches of industry is of course dependent upon the degree of general prosperity.

But in our efforts to do this great care should be observed not to be deceived by apparent or temporary economy, only in the end to suffer unnecessary loss; and we should always consider this subject in all its bearings before making up judgment. For this reason we now devote attention to it, as it has recently evoked some public discussion.

Is the cost of gas in Atlanta unreasonably high? If so, let something be done to cheapen it, and if not, let us congratulate ourselves on our good fortune, for in many cities the complaint is loud on this score, and the figures in some instances would seem to warrant the discontent. But how about Atlanta? Are we paying an extravagant price for gas or are we getting it at a rate that will compare favorably with that prevailing in any city of this country? It is too often that public clamor against corporations has no foundation in reason, but is simply the thoughtless emanation of prejudice. Let us look at this matter solely with an eye to our mutual interests, without preference one way or another, for we have very great interest in it, as we shall presently show.

The price of gas in Atlanta is $4.00 per 1,000 cubic feet. By comparison with the rate in other cities of Georgia, we find the price cheaper here than in Macon, Augusta or Savannah, or in any other city or town in this state. Several of these cities have manifest advantages over Atlanta in several respects. A very marked one is in the compact nature of these older cities, requiring for less extent of main pipe to the number of consumers. In Augusta the price is $5.00, in Macon $5.00, and in Savannah $5.00. This makes the price here one-fifth cheaper. In fact we do not believe that there is a city of our population in the United States, where gas is cheaper, and in nearly all of them the price is higher than it is here. This is the more remarkable and goes to our greater credit, when we consider the large area of ground over which this city stretches, and upon which we can accomodate a population of twice our present number or upwards of 60,000. It would not be so bad, if, even scattered as we are, our citizens would generally become consumers. We heard for instance of an extension of pipe upon one of our streets at a cost of $3,500, and one month's gross receipts from citizens along the extension amounted to only some *sixteen* dollars. When the matter is viewed from these stand points, are we not justified in saying that the price of gas in Atlanta is quite reasonable, and we are signally favored over other cities?

But there is another view of the matter, which should not be forgotten as it is very material, and tends to show that in reality we expend still less than we seem to pay for our consumption of gas. It is generally known that the city of Atlanta holds part of the stock in our gas company, but the amount may not be so generally understood. It is very large, in fact exceeds one-third of the entire stock. Thus every tax-paying citizen of Atlanta is a stockholder, and receives a proportionate benefit from the dividends. These dividends enter into the income of the city and of course by helping to defray the expenses of the city government tend to lessen taxation. As stockholders the citizens of Atlanta are interested in the gas company to the extent that its success inures to their benefit, and damage would result to them, if the company should be forced by public clamor, ruinous competition or other means, to do a losing business by a reduction in the price of gas below a remunerative figure. Certainly it would be very unwise to bring about such a state of things, and that too in the face of the fact that the price of gas is already cheaper here than in any city of Georgia.

The truth is that the large majority of gas consumers expend more for this article, which contributes so largely to the comfort and luxury of home, than is at all necessary, and the fault is their own. It is not the *price* of gas of which they should complain, but the *amount* consumed. We published recently an extract, showing that in every house there are leakages of gas from the pipes, which are seldom or never secure against its escape however small, either from the burners or the joints. A very simple remedy was pointed out whereby this loss might be prevented, namely, by shutting off the gas at the meter during the day. Again the jets or lights are not carefully attended to or regulated, and an unnecessary amount of gas is burned. In these and other ways probably nine tenths of the consumers use a very considerable amount of gas beyond what is necessary or what a little care and attention would save. It is the aggregate cost, and not the price, which dissatisfies, and this aggregate expenditure can be materially reduced, as in everything else, by ordinary watchfulness and economy. Stop extravagance and needless waste, and our word for it, and not ours only, but of many who have tried it, you will be most agreeably surprised at the result. For these and many other reasons we might advance, we are constrained to think that there is no occasion for outcry against the price of gas in Atlanta, but that on the contrary, we are more favored than the generality of gas consumers.

GOV. BARD has officially communicated to us the following postal law: Express messengers, baggage masters and conductors will see that it does prevent them from carrying newspaper packages:

Postal laws and regulations, page 218 section 346—"contractors and mail carriers may carry newspapers out of the mail, for sale or distribution among regular subscribers."

The Gainesville Southron denies that any one has bought its support for congress, or that its support was offered for sale to any one.

The floods have done considerable damage, as will be seen from our dispatches and local accounts.

SUPREME COURT decisions published this morning contain those of Fulton county cases, and are therefore specially interesting to the lawyers and people of this county.

Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 25.—During Friday in the south Atlantic states, stationary or rising winds, cooler clear weather.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Ugly News From Washington.

The Infamous Force Bill up at Last.

The Civil Rights Bill to be Voted on in the Senate.

The Last Struggle at Hand.

Special to the Atlanta Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1875.

At last the radicals have at last succeeded in their efforts to bring up for action their nefarious schemes.

THE FORCE BILL.

After a prolonged contest, in which the democrats aided by conservative republicans, prevented the taking up of this bill intended to throttle the south and control the next presidential election, at last brought up, and the country will soon know the result.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

engaged the attention of the senate, and it was determined by that body to vote upon it on Saturday.

THERE IS GROWING SUSPENSE

and excitement over the result. The democrats have not abandoned hope of the field yet, but will fight it out to the last, though the prospect is anything but good at this time.

THE GEORGIA MEMBERS

are trying to discharge their duty faithfully. Indeed, the country will have no fault to find with the democrats if the infamous measures of desperate radicalism are forced upon an unwilling people.

THE PRESIDENT

is urging the legislation with might and main. He is a desperate leader of desperate men. He is fully unmasked to the American people.

THE FLOODS.

Bridges and Houses Destroyed at Knoxville.

Miles of Country Inundated.

Ravages in North Georgia.

Railroad Trains Inclosed Between Bodies of Surging Waters.

[Special to The Constitution.]

DALTON, GA., Feb. 25, 1875.

Three bridges on the Chickamauga river were swept away by the swollen waters, and another is threatened.

Three trains were still cut off at night between Tunnell Hill and Chattanooga, one passenger and two freights.

THE HIWASSEE

is booming and the bridge over that river on the East Tennessee road was carried away, and culverts have been destroyed. A considerable area of land has been flooded in the vicinity of these rivers, but whether the damage is very great or not is at present unknown.

AT KNOXVILLE—THE GAS WORKS THREATENED.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 25.—Waters five feet below the great flood of 1867. Many houses and bridges were destroyed. The weather still threatening. Gas inundated for miles. All in direction west.

THE FEDERAL CAPITOL.

The Force Bill at Last Taken Up.

The Civil Rights Bill Also to Be Voted On.

The Infamy of Radicalism Not Yet Culminated.

The Result in Doubt.

[Telegraphed from Washington for publication in the Constitution.]

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—It was not till four o'clock to-day that the caucus force bill was fairly launched on the troubled and stormy waters of the house. The entire time between eight o'clock last evening and four o'clock this afternoon had been consumed by the parliamentary manœuvres of the democrats, notwithstanding the new rule against dilatory motions, and it was only when the republicans got an absolute majority of the house in their own ranks, that they were masters of the situation. It was then too late to continue the discussion on account of the demoralized and physical condition of the members. After a continuous session of twenty-nine hours the republicans themselves decided on an adjournment.

What new tactics the democrats may have in reserve for to-morrow remains to be seen. At least they have it in their power to consume a large portion of the day in having the journal of the last days' session read.

SENATE.

The judiciary committee reported bills for relieving the political disabilities of E Booker, J. Withers and Beverly Kennon, of Virginia; R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas; J. W. Jawellas, of Tennessee, and James M. Hayes, of Kentucky.

Mr. Chandler moved for an evening session for the consideration of the steamboat bill.

Mr. Edmunds said if the senate saw fit to postpone the regular order, it would relieve him from all responsibility for the civil rights bill.

A bill restoring certain soldiers of 1872 to the pension rolls. Lost by 23 to 43.

Morton's bill for counting presidential votes and contingent questions were taken up.

Nominations—George Worthington Wise, consul to Ghent. Several appointments to West point and brevet promotions.

Bristow had a conference with the senate finance committee. It is stated that a conclusion was reached that the tariff and tax bill be reported substantially as it came from the house.

A JUDICIAL QUESTION AFFECTING CORPORATIONS.

The supreme court to-morrow hears the argument of the United States vs. the Home Insurance Company, and the Southern Insurance and Trust Company question. It is whether corporations granted by states during the rebellion give corporate powers to said corporations.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

There was a seven hours' debate in the senate to-day on Morton's bill to reconsider the count of votes for president and vice president, and to-night it passed by a vote of 28 to 20.

The civil rights bill was then taken up as it came from the house, and on agreement the vote on the bill will be taken Saturday at 2 P. M.

Expelled.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

RALEIGH, February 25.—J. W. McThorn, native of Chester county, was expelled from the legislature for promulgating his disbelief in God and other heresies, by a vote of 46 to 37. The motion was introduced by a colored member.

Suspended.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Wheatley, Williams & Co., sugar refining, have suspended.

—"You just ought to have been over to our house last night," shouted one small boy to another on the avenue yesterday. "Why, making pictures?" inquired the other. "Nautmuch! Humph! No, sir. Our folks went away, and we had pop-corn, two kinds of sweetened water, milk and camphor, drew the gold round in the table cloth, and the hired girl told me eight ghost stories."

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., February 23, 1875.

Reported specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE, HONS. H. K. M'CAY AND R. P. TRIPPE, JUDGES.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., vs. Isaac R. Hall, Factor's lien, from Oglethorpe.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a proceeding instituted by the plaintiffs against the defendant to foreclose a merchant's lien for guano sold to him. The defendant filed his counter affidavit, alleging that the guano purchased of the plaintiffs was worthless as a fertilizer and not reasonably suited to the use intended. On the trial of the issue between the parties the jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict in favor of the defendant. The plaintiffs made a motion for a new trial on the grounds contained therein, which was overruled by the Court, and the plaintiffs excepted. The main grounds of error insisted on here was the refusal of the Court to charge the jury as requested, and to the charge as given. The Court was requested to charge the jury "If you believe from the evidence before you, that the fertilizer bought by defendant contained the chemical ingredients which ought, with proper use under ordinary circumstances, to promote vegetation, and is such a fertilizer, then the plaintiff is entitled to recover in this case." "The law of implied warranty which requires all dealers in fertilizers to warrant them reasonably suited to the use intended, does not require the seller to guarantee results, or an actual increase of production. If the evidence shows that the fertilizer sold was of such a nature, and contained such elements as will reasonably produce increased production, and is such a fertilizer, the plaintiff complied with the requirements of the law, whether in point of fact the crop of the defendant was increased by the use of the fertilizer or not." There is a great deal of evidence in the record in relation to the practical effect of the use of the guano on the defendant's crop; and, although the evidence is conflicting, still we think there is a preponderance of evidence in favor of the defendant, as to the worthlessness of the particular lot of guano as a fertilizer sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, whatever may have been the chemical ingredients of the plaintiffs' fertilizer as generally prepared by them. Practical demonstration of the value of a fertilizer when properly used, is a much safer and better test than mere theories. The Court charged the jury as follows:

"If there is no express covenant of warranty the purchaser must exercise caution in detecting defects; the seller, however in all cases unless expressly or from the nature of the transaction excepted, warrants:

1. That he has a valid title and right to sell.

2. That the article sold is merchantable and reasonably suited to the use intended.

3. That he knows of no latent defects undisclosed.

"A seller of fertilizers warrants that the article is merchantable and reasonably suited to the use intended. He warrants that it is a manure, that it is reasonably suited for giving additional capacity to land to produce a crop. The planter must determine if the fertilizer is suited to his land. The seller does not warrant against the seasons, so that, if his fertilizer fails on account of the seasons, the purchaser is liable.

"The warranty that it is reasonably suited to the use intended, that it will increase the productiveness of the land, is not broken if bad cultivation or the seasons cause the loss of the crop. The purchaser is bound to use reasonable care and caution in putting out his fertilizer. To entitle the defendant to a verdict he must show clearly that his bad crops resulted from the worthlessness of the guano.

"The opinion of a chemist, made after an analysis of the guano, is evidence for you to consider, but is not conclusive evidence of the suitableness of the guano for the purpose intended. You may look to the constituents of this guano as shown by Dr. Means and others, to determine the value of this manure. You may look also to the testimony of witnesses before you going to show experiments with the same kind of guano and practical results. Theories may not accord with experience. If the testimony of witnesses, founded on experiment and trial, preponderates in favor of the defendant, and satisfies you that the article sold was not reasonably suited for the uses intended, you ought to find for the defendant; but if the testimony, mixed with theory and experiments with this guano, preponderates in favor of the plaintiffs, you ought to find for them."

The Court also charged the jury, at the request of plaintiffs' counsel, as follows: "If you believe, from the testimony, that the fertilizer bought by the defendant from the plaintiffs, was reasonably suited to the use intended, plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict at your hands, although it may be true that the crop of defendant was not benefitted by the use of said fertilizer. In determining whether said fertilizer was really suited to the use intended you may look to all the testimony.

"The law, where there is no express contract, does not require the plaintiffs to guaranty that his fertilizer is of the highest grade. It must be reasonably suited to the use intended, that is reasonable increase in the production of crops, and if you believe, under instructions already given you, that this fertilizer was such a fertilizer as would produce such increased production, then the Court charges you that you may consider it reasonably suited to the use intended.

"The admissions of an agent only bind the principal when made in the scope of his business as agent, and if either party relies on such admissions he must show they were made in the scope of his business."

In view of the evidence contained in the record, and the previous rulings of this Court in similar cases, we find no error in the charge of the Court to the jury, or in refusing to charge as requested. There was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Lumpkin & Olive, by John C. Reed, for plaintiffs in error.

W. C. Johnson, for defendant.

Howard & Soule vs G. L. Rice. Complaint, from Madison.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant on the following paper: "January 11th, 1873. Eight months after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of Howard & Soule, ninety-five dollars, without interest, payable at Athens office. Signed, G. L. Rice." It appears from the evidence in the record that the following words were printed on the heading of the note signed by defendant. "No credits allowed unless endorsed on note at time payment is made." The note was given for a sewing machine, sold by Shaffer, who was the agent of plaintiffs, and had an office in Athens, where the note was made payable. The defendant paid Shaffer, the agent of the plaintiffs, from whom he purchased the machine at his office in Athens, the amount of the note in two payments, taking his two receipts for the same. Shaffer said he did not then have the note; that it was then in the hands of the plaintiffs in Atlanta, and that he would get the note and deliver it up. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiffs made a motion for a new trial on the grounds specified thereon, which was overruled by the Court, and the plaintiffs excepted. The error complained of is, that the Court erred in charging the jury "that if the defendant made the payments evidenced by the receipts introduced, to Brown & Shaffer at their office in Athens, having purchased the sewing machine from Shaffer, that such payment was valid, and would bind Howard & Soule, the plaintiffs, there being no evidence that Brown & Shaffer were authorized by the plaintiffs to receive payment of the note." The question involved in this case, is whether an agent who is authorized to sell certain specific machines for his principals, and who sells the same on time, and takes a note from the purchaser thereof, due at a future day, payable to his principals, and delivers the note to them, is then their agents to receive the payment of the note, the same not being in the *possession* of such agent, but in the hands of his principals. In other words, was the payment of the note given by the defendant payable to the order of Howard & Soule for a sewing machine purchased of their agent, Shaffer, a good payment of that note as against *them* when made to Shaffer, their agent, at his office in Athens, he not having the note in possession, but promising the defendant he would get the note from the plaintiffs and deliver it up to him. The rule as stated by Paley on Agency, is well sustained by authority, and that rule is, that if money be due on a *written security*, it is the of duty the debtor, if he pay it to an agent, to see that the person to whom he pays it, is in *possession* of the security. For though the money may have been advanced through the medium of the agent, yet if the security do not remain in his possession, a payment to him will not discharge the debtor. Paley on Agency, 274—Although the defendant in this case may have received the plaintiffs' machine through the medium of their agent, he promised to pay *them* for it, and if he took the risk of paying the agent the money due to the plaintiffs therefor, when he knew the agent did not have his note, it will not discharge him from its payment to the plaintiffs, unless he could show that they had received the money. Smith on Mercantile Law, 68, thus states the rule, "Where money is due on a *written security*, such as a bill, or bond, it is the duty of the debtor, if he pay to an agent, to see that such agent is in possession of the security, for otherwise he will not be discharged, unless the money reach the principal; not even though the agent to whom he pays may have been usually employed to receive money; for his *non-production of the security* rebuts the implication of authority arising from such his employment." The same principle is recognized by Story on Agency, section 98. See the case of Williams vs. Walker, 2d Sandford's Chancery Reports 235, in which the authorities bearing upon this question are cited and reviewed. The case of Capel vs. Thornton, 14th English Common Law Reports 605, cited by the defendant in error, in which it was held that an agent authorized to sell goods, has (in the absence of advice to the contrary) an implied authority to receive the proceeds of such sale, was an action for coals delivered; there was no *written security* given therefor in that case. If Shaffer had authority to sell the plaintiffs' machines as their agent, he would have had the implied authority to have received the money therefor from the purchaser, or if authorized to sell on credit, to have taken the purchaser's note payable to them, as was done in this case, but it does not follow that the agent had the authority to *collect* the note due eight months after date, when it had been turned over to the plaintiffs as their property by the agent, without proof of any special authority to do so, or any evidence that such had been their habit and custom, the agent not having the note in his possession. We have given to this question quite a thorough examination on account of the apparent hardships of requiring the defendant to pay for the machine twice, but we are well satisfied as to the facts of the case, and feel bound to enforce the general rule of the law in this, as well as in all other cases. This general rule of law will injure no one who exercises the ordinary degree of prudence, in requiring the production of his note before he pays it.

Let the judgment of the Court below be reversed.

T. W. Lucker, for plaintiffs in error.

Gabriel Nash; Samuel Lumpkin, by John C. Reed, for defendant.

Thomas F. Lackey vs. Helen C. Bostwick. Ejectment, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of ejectment brought the by plaintiff against the defendant, to recover possession of a city lot in the city of Atlanta. On the trial of the case, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground, that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, contrary to law, and contrary to the charge of the Court. The motion for a new trial was overruled and the defendant excepted. Assuming that the Court charged the law correctly as we are bound to presume it did, it was incumbent on the plaintiff in error to have set forth what the Court did charge, and to have specified wherein the verdict was contrary to that charge. The charge of the Court is not in the record, and we have no knowledge what it was. But presuming it was a legal charge and that the jury found their verdict in accordance with that charge, the alleged error that the verdict was contrary to law, and contrary to the charge of the Court, amounts to the same thing. The error complained of therefore, is not apparent to us from the record in this case. There is certainly sufficient evidence in the record to authorize the verdict. The plaintiff read in evidence a deed to the lot sued for, from the defendant to John R. Bostwick, dated 28th September, 1868, and a deed from John R. Bostwick to Helen C. Bostwick, the plaintiff's lessor, dated 11th October 1869, and proved the defendant was in possession of the lot. The plaintiff therefore proved a legal title to the premises in dispute. The defendant, it is true, filed an equitable plea to the plaintiff's action in which he alleged, that the deed was executed by him to Bostwick for the purpose of securing the payment of a note which he owed him for $800.00, and that the deed was only a mortgage, that Helen C. Bostwick, the plaintiff's lessor, was the wife of John R. Bostwick, and had notice of the object, and purpose, for which the deed was made. There was no offer by the defendant in his equitable plea to pay the principal and interest due on the note, or prayer for the redemption of the property alleged to have been conveyed as a security for the payment of the note. The evidence is quite clear that the deed was executed by the defendants, to Boswick, to secure the payment of the $800 00 note, but the evidence does not show that the defendant ever offered to pay the note and interest due thereon, or that he is now willing to do so. Whilst a defendant, under our practice since the adoption of the Code, may set up his equitable defence in the common law Court, still he must allege such facts, and make such allegations in his equitable plea, as would have entitled him to the relief which he seeks in a Court of equity, and prove the same on the trial in the common law Court. Assuming that the deed made by the defendant to Bostwick, which conveyed the legal title to the lot in dispute, was intended to secure the payment of the note and lawful interest due thereon, (the defendant's equity) was to have that conveyance of the legal title treated as a mortgage with the right to redeem the land so conveyed, on payment of the principal and interest due on the note. This he did not seek to do, and perhaps for the obvious reason that the proven value of the lot would not, according to the evidence in the record, be more than sufficient to pay the debt.

As the verdict of the jury does substantial justice between the parties under the evidence contained in the record, there was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial. Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Thrasher & Thrasher, for plaintiff in error.

Lester & Thomson, for defendant.

Milton A. Candler et. al., assignees, vs. Kate A. Corra. Equity, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the Court below on exceptions to an auditor's report. The error alleged to the ruling of the Court is in deciding that under the facts found by the auditor, in his report, the complainant's claim for usury, was not barred by the statute of limitations, and in deciding, that the defendant under its charter, was not authorized to charge a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum on money loaned by it. As to the last exception there can be no doubt, we think, that defendant by the terms of its charter, was prohibited from loaning money at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum. See Acts of 1870, page 95, and Acts of 1868, page 36. The other question made in the case is, when there have been mutual dealings between the parties in relation to the loan of money at usurious rates of interest, and various payments of usurious interest have been made at different times, and no final settlement has been made between the parties of the accounts and transactions had between them in relation to the usury which has been paid in connection therewith, does the statute of limitations, which bars the right to recover back the usury so paid, commence to run from the time the usury is paid and credited on the debt, or does the statute to recover back the usury paid, commence to run only from the time of the final accounting and settlement of the original usurious transaction, and all payments made in connection therewith, to the amount of the principal debt and the lawful interest due thereon? The auditor held that the payments of usury made by the complainant to the defendant at various times for the loan of the money, and forbearance in collecting the same, was first to be credited to the payment of the lawful interest due on the debt, and then to the payment of the principal, and that her right of action to recover back the usury paid, was not barred until the expiration of six months from the time of the final settlement and accounting between the parties, so that the amount of usury actually paid over and above the amount of the principal debt, and lawful interest, could be ascertained. The plaintiff in error insists that the statute of limitations commenced to run from the time the usury was paid by the complainant, without regard to the application of the money so paid, but we think with the auditor, that the law will apply the payment of the usurious interest, to the payment of the principal and interest that was lawfully due on the debt—and until the payments made by the complainant to the defendant, whether called usury or otherwise, were more than sufficient to extinguish the principal debt and the lawful interest due thereon, the complainants have no cause of action to recover for money paid. The auditor found the fact to be, from the evidence before him, that six months had not elapsed from the time of the payment of the principal debt and lawful interest, before the commencement of the suit. In other words, the excess of the payments made by the complainant to the defendant, over and above the principal and lawful interest due on the debt, had not been ascertained so as to give to the complainant a right of action to recover back any excess as usury until within six months before suit brought. We find no error in the judgment of the Court, in affirming the report of the auditor, on the statement of facts disclosed in the record. Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Jackson & Clarke, Thomas W. Hooper, for plaintiffs in error.

E. N. Broyles, Gartrell & Stephens, for defendants.

R. B. Gholston vs. James Gholston et. al. Claim, from Madison.

McCAY, J.

Where a libel for divorce was filed in 1869, with a schedule of the property of the parties, as required by the law then in force, but the issues were not in fact tried until after the adoption of the Code:

HELD, that it was competent for the jury to distribute the property between the parties and their children, as was authorized by the law previously to the adoption of the Code, and that a verdict that the wife "should have a certain tract of land," conferred upon her the fee simple title to said land and not a mere life estate.

Judgment affirmed.

John C. Reed, for plaintiff in error. W. G. Johnson, Speer & Thomas, for defendants.

Augustus Neal vs. The State. Assault and battery, from Warren.

McCAY, J.

1. It was not error in the Judge on the trial of one for an assault and battery in whipping his own child, a girl ten years old, with a saw 22 inches long and 3-4 of an inch wide, to charge the jury that if there was no good reason for the whipping, one lick with such an instrument was unlawful.

2. The verdict in this case is fully justified by the evidence.

Judgement affirmed.

Whitehead & Hartridge, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Sam. Lumpkin, Solicitor-General, by John C. Reed, for the State.

Julia Thompson, vs. The State. Keeping a lewd house, from Fulton.

McCAY, J.

1. If neither the bill of exception, nor the motion for a new trial, show that on the trial of the case before the jury objection was made to the admission of evidence, this Court will not entertain an exception to the judgment, on the ground that illegal evidence was admitted on the trial.

2. The verdict in this case is sustained by the evidence in the record.

Judgment affirmed.

W. F. Wright, D. P. Hill; Peeples & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

Jno. T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

Macon & Augusta Railroad Co. vs. Jno. D. Garrard. Complaint from Hancock.

TRIPPE, J.

1. An account for crossties delivered under a contract, the whole being due, is an entire demand incapable of division for the purpose of bringing separate suits therefor.

2. And where an action is brought for a part of such an account and judgment obtained, and subsequently another suit is brought for an alleged residue of the account, it is not a sufficient reply to a plea of former recovery that the plaintiff did not know, pending the first suit, the whole number of ties furnished; it appearing that he was all the while in possession of the means of ascertaining all the facts and what his entire claim was, and that his want of knowledge was from his own fault and negligence.

Judgment reversed.

George F. Pierce, jr; Jas. S. Hook for plaintiff in error. R. Toombs; C. W. DuBose; F. S. Little, for defendant.

J. M. Born, Jr., & Co. vs. Geo. J. Dallas, et al. Certiorari from Fulton.

TRIPP, J.

If there be facts and circumstances from which it may be reasonably inferred that a partn

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for description of our "cover." mar11-1y

ATLANTA:
Friday Morning, Feb. 26, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	23
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	19
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	19	Middle	1
Southwestern	28	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

Foster's Second Drawing takes place on the 30th of next month. Capital Prize, $10,000. See advertisement. feb23-dtf

JOB WORK.

Books Bound.

Remember that THE CONSTITUTION has as fine a job office as there is in Georgia, and does work as cheaply. Everything from a card up to a book furnished without delay. Mr. J. I. Miller is our foreman. tf

New Advertisements.

New open-top buggy for sale.
Meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers.
Bankrupt notice.
Exemption notice.
Bankrupt notice.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.—The ball to-night of this company is postponed till further notice.

MR. WM. A. HAYGOOD left last night by the Air-Line for New York. His spring stock of carpets, etc., will soon be in store.

Mayson & Norman will sell to-morrow morning a new open-top buggy, furniture and other goods.

THE legislature is drawing to a close, and nothing has been done relative to an Asylum for Inebriates. How is this, Mr. Brown?

PHILLIPS & CREW are fixing up their music department in superb style. An elegant door now affords communication between the main store and the music department.

GWINNETT COURT ADJOURNED. We have seen a letter from Judge Rice, of the Western Circuit, adjourning Gwinnett Superior Court from the first Monday in March to the 4th Monday in June.

THE New York Herald now publishes the list of couples "engaged." Were this to prevail in Atlanta, what a revolution would prevail among commercial travelers and railroad conductors who are engaged in every town they visit.

The ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors citizens of Fulton county are requested to meet at the Recorder's Court-room to-morrow night, to form an association for Fulton county to be auxiliary to the State Association. We trust there will be a full attendance.

THE OUTLOOK.—Thus far this week the weather has been unfavorable for trade, for crop and merchandise movement, and for planting purposes. The weather has been rainy, drizzling or cloudy all the week. Farmers now should be ready with work breaking up the land preparatory to pitching the crop, but are hindered as yet by the constant wet weather.

ONE of our reporters chronicled the fact that Judge Obadiah Warner was in the city. That was true for he has been in the city ever since the session of the legislature began, attending to his duties as member of the House.

TREASURER JONES' STATEMENT.—One or two typographical errors occur in this statement as published yesterday. The "Nutting toad bill" should be "the Nutting bond bill." There is also an error of figures in the account. These will be readily seen by the reader.

THE KENNESAW GAZETTE.—The March number of this widely circulated railroad paper is out. Mr. B. W. Wrenn has made this journal quite a success in various ways, and especially as an advertising medium for all classes of business men, who want to attract the attention of the traveling public.

"I am certainly an unfortunate man"—Anderson (not Hans Christian)

One more unfortunate,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to his death.
Take him up tenderly,
Lift him with care,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair.

DE CORDOVA, the famous humorous lecturer, has been delighting the people of Atlanta. He chose for his second night's subject, "Courtship and Marriage," a poor theme for a witty lecture, but a fine one for an elegy.—*Columbus Times*.

Ah, Henry! you spelled that last word L. E. G. when you were here.

THE COURTS.—Charlie Austin, the well-known negro boy who hops around our city on one leg, and who by the way hops into a good deal of meanness, was sent to jail yesterday by Justice Ezzard. Charlie was caught stealing a box of cigars from the store of Mr. G. S. Laundez, and could not satisfactorily explain. He went up in default bond of $300.

Commissioner Buck tried a man named Worthing, yesterday, for violating the enforcement act. He was discharged.

Communication.

Editors Constitution:—I notice in your issue of the 21st., an enquiring of "Ichabod" relating unmistakenly that he is troubled with a "recrimination of the gustro-enteritis dermoid below," and beg to suggest as a reliable prescription, broken doses of calomel or vermifuge.

"BOARDER."

COTTON FACTORY.

Special Notice—Directors' Meeting.

The directors of the Atlanta cotton factory company are requested to meet at the office of G. W. Adair, on Saturday morning next, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, to receive and consolidate the returns of the subscription committee, and propose for the annual election of directors to be held at 7:30 o'clock the same night. A full attendance is desired. The members of the subscription committee are respectfully invited to meet with the directors as above.

A. MURPHY, Secretary.

Good News.

The first good news to Atlanta from the railroad war between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies, was experienced yesterday when the south-western agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, W. D. Chipley—whose office is in this city—made public a list of new rates to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east. The reductions are marked, and shows a determination on the part of president Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, to maintain at all hazards his stand against the monopoly attempted by John Scott of the Pennsylvania road. Mr. Garrett goes into the fight with more mileage and less liabilities by over $70,000,000 than Scott, and with a surplus exceeding by $3,000,000 their entire indebtedness, (funded debt and capital stock included.) If this war is to go on until the "last dollar" is reached, it seems probable that the Baltimore and Ohio will outlast its powerful rival.

A Lien Law.

The General Assembly has passed the following act, which, it is thought, will meet the wants of small farmers.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that from and after the passage of this act, section 1978 of the Code of 1873 be so amended that the liens of landlords therein provided for, shall arise by operation of law from the relation of landlord and tenant, as well as by special contract in writing, wherein the landlord shall furnish the articles enumerated in said section, or any of them, to the tenant, for the purpose therein named, and that said lien may be enforced in the manner provided in section 1991 of said Code.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that whenever said liens may be created by special contract in writing as now provided by law, the same shall be assignable by the landlord and may be enforced by the assignee in the manner provided for the enforcement of liens by landlords.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, &c.

BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Books, Stationery, Notions & Fancy Goods.
A large stock of Blank Books and very low prices.
A beautiful assortment of Initial and Fine Writing Paper.
Call and see us. BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,
feb26—dtf Corner Alabama and Whitehall st cets.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Houses.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

ATLANTA, Feb. 25, 1875.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order by President Simmons.

HOUSE BILLS THIRD READING.

When the Senate adjourned it had under consideration, a bill for the preventive of cruelty to animals. The committee had recommended that the bill do not pass. On vote the Senate disagreed to report.

Mr. Reese moved to strike "over drive," "over work," "over load," "deprive of necessary substance," from the bill. Motion agreed to and bill passed.

To establish a County Court for Campbell. Passed.

To amend act prescribing mode of granting licenses to sell liquors in Burke, Jefferson, Washington. Amended by adding certain other counties. Passed.

To incorporate the Stonewall Mining company in the county of Carroll. Passed.

To regulate the mode of drawing orders on the county treasurer of Baldwin county. Passed.

To incorporate the Georgia Farmers' phosphate company. Passed.

To amend an act to provide for the annual collection of agricultural and mechanical statistics. Passed.

To incorporate the Enterprise Bank of Macon. Passed.

To regulate and prescribe the compensation of tax receiver and tax collector of Jefferson county. Passed.

To amend section 4,097 of the Code. Passed.

To amend section 1,254 of the Code. Lost.

To consolidate the offices of tax receiver and tax collector of the county of Decatur. Passed.

To prevent the obstructing of certain creeks in Marion county. Passed.

To allow the legal voters of Cross Keys, in DeKalb county, to determine the license question by ballot. Lost.

To amend the act establishing a Board of Commissioners for Bibb county. Passed.

To authorize the governor to farm out convicts to the Atlanta & Amicolola, Norcross & Dahlonega, and Marietta & North Georgia Railroad.

This bill created some discussion between Mr. McAfee, 32d, Mr. Black and Mr. Reese. Mr. Black opposed the bill chiefly because of its appearance of giving state aid to the roads wishing to farm them.

Mr. Reese thought there were good reasons why the convicts should be thus leased. Every lick these convicts struck on railroads, it brought wealth into the state.

Mr. Black said that the remarks of Mr. Reese was the argument used for state aid.

Mr. Hudson, 2d, saw no reason why convicts should be furnished these roads. He regarded it as a donation, and therefore called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Howell did not see the necessity of discussing as to whether it was a donation. He could not see that it was a donation to take these convicts from private enterprises where they were benefiting a few, and to put upon public works where they would add to build up the wealth and prosperity of the state.

Mr. Gilmore wanted to know why these companies could not come in and bid for the convicts, like other parties. It would be establishing a bad precedent to farm out the convicts to the companies and he hoped that the bill would not pass.

Mr. McAfee 32d stated that the section of country which would be developed by one of the roads for which the convicts were asked, was comparatively unknown. He knew of the richness of the minerals which would be brought to light. The state would not be asked for aid to help the road in the future. And if the legislature would let them have these convicts, instead of it costing the state anything, it would repay her four fold.

Mr. Arnow hoped that the bill would pass. That the legislature would assist the people of North Georgia in developing their country. After a short discussion of the bill by him, the bill came to a vote and passed, 30 yeas, 6 nays.

To incorporate the Georgia mining company. Passed.

To authorize the trustees of Clarkesville academy in Habersham county, to transfer the same to the county board of education. Passed.

To incorporate Forsyth savings bank. Passed.

To prevent the sale of liquors within one mile of Cassville in Bartow County. Passed.

To prevent the sale of liquors within two miles of East Point Academy, Fulton county. Passed.

To provide for the payment of teachers of public schools in Gilmer county during the year 1871. Passed.

To regulate the sale of liquors in Gwinnett county. Lost.

To provide for the holding of the County Court in Bibb. Passed.

To provide for a Board of Commissioners for the county of Douglas. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within a certain radius of the town of Franklin. Passed.

To repeal act to regulate manner of giving bonds in the county of Banks. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within three miles of Bethany church, in Hancock county. Passed.

To amend act which relates to the County Court of Doughtly. Passed.

SENATE BILLS AMENDED IN THE HOUSE

To amend law relating to the manner of changing names. House amendment agreed to.

To amend an act to regulate the weighing of cotton and other agricultural products. House amendment agreed to.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Blance offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senate notify the House that they will be ready to adjourn at 6 o'clock, this day, *sine die*.

On vote being taken the Senate refused to take up the resolution.

MESSAGE FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was received, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the general assembly do prolong the session to such time as is necessary to dispose of the business before it.

Mr. Wofford offered the following proviso: Provided, the session do not be prolonged beyond 12 o'clock Saturday night.

Mr. Cain opposed the proviso. It was known in both branches of the Legislature what the unfinished business was, which was the investigation of the treasury matter. If this proviso was added it might embarrass matters and he thought it best to adopt the resolution as it came from the House.

Mr. Lester favored the proviso. He proposed some specified time should be agreed upon. Without the proviso in all probabili the sale of spirituous liquors within two the Legislature would be in session for some time. He would not be surprised if members would not begin some local legislation to-morrow. Some member would introduce a bill for the first time to prohibit miles of some school house.

Mr. Wofford desired some fixed time. He knew of one or two blind men who desired to peddle without license. A time must be fixed and business worked up to it.

Mr. Blance approved of the resolution as it came from the House. This business was pregnant with the interest of the State. The honesty of one of our officers is at stake. It is necessary to prolong the session until July to dispose of this business, he was in favor of remaining here until then. He would be rejoiced to see the Legislature adjourn this evening, but we could not. Let the committee have time for their investigation, do not press them. It is impossible to for them to go through all the vaults of the treasury department in 24 hours.

Mr. Cain believed that there was a general feeling that there would be an adjournment to-morrow. He thought the House acted discretely in not specifying any time. If the Finance Committee failed to bring in a report by Saturday night, what then? This proviso will not hasten an adjournment, why stick on something that will only create embarrassment. The sole object of prolongation is simply to finish up the business of the Treasury. The General Assembly was ready to adjourn. Both branches understood each other—both knew that this matter was the sole object for prolongation.

Mr. Reese thought it best not to add the proviso; it rather looked like a distrust of the House. He did not think it proper to put in this proviso. The House adopted the resolution in good faith.

Mr. Wofford called the yeas and nays on his proviso.

Upon a vote on the proviso 17 yeas, 19 nays.

So the proviso was lost.

The House resolution then came up and was passed—29 yeas, 9 nays.

INVITED TO A SEAT.

Mr. Harris—Resolved, That a seat in the Senate be offered Gen. Henry L. Benning, during his stay in the city. Adopted.

PROLONGATION OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Reese—Resolved, That a committee of one from the Senate and two from the House be appointed to inform the governor of the prolongation. Adopted.

The president *pro tem.* appointed Mr. Black. (It is due to the president to say he appointed Mr. Reese on the committee, who requested to be excused.)

ADJOURNED.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House reassembled at 8 p. m.

CONCURRED IN.

The House took up and concurred in Senate amendments to House bills.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

The Senate resolutions on the subject of the Macon & Brunswick R. R., were taken up.

Resolved, That the States' endorsement upon the first mortgage bonds of the Macon & Brunswick R. R., to the amount of $1,950,000 issued under an act approved December 3d, 1866, is valid and binding upon the State, and the States' liability thereon is hereby recognized and affirmed. Agreed to.

Resolved, That the State's endorsement upon the bonds of the Macon & Brunswick R. R., issued under an act approved October 24th, 1870, be and the same is hereby declared unconstitutional, null and void. Provided, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be so construed as to affect the rights of such person as have purchased said bonds after the adoption of the resolution approved August 14, 1872, and who have purchased the same upon the faith of said resolution.

Mr. Lawton offered to amend by adding "Inasmuch as said bonds had never been pronounced either unconstitutional or null and void by any legislature or other competent tribunal of the State previous to said resolution of August 14, 1872, pronouncing them legal and binding on the State of Georgia."

Mr. Livingston moved to amend by striking out the proviso to the section.

The second resolution and amendments was discussed until 6 P. M.

PROLONGATION.

Mr. Speer introduced a resolution that the session of the General Assembly be further prolonged until the business of the House was finished, which was agreed to by yeas 136, nays 8.

The House concurred in Senate resolution to appoint a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the further prolongation of the session. The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Hogg and Wilcox.

Mr. Calhoun, of Montgomery, was granted leave of absence.

The House adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

HOUSE—NIGHT SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7:30 P. M.

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

The consideration of the resolutions relative to the Macon & Brunswick railroad was resumed.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, offered the following as an amendment:

Provided, That nothing contained in this resolution shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the parties whose claims are covered by a resolution entitled a "resolution to provide for paying certain amounts of money to Thomas Branch & Co.'s Branch, Sons & Co., and W. F. Herring, which amounts were paid out by them for certain bonds of the Macon & Brunswick railroad, endorsed by the State," which resolution has been passed by the Senate.

The amendment offered by Mr. Turner was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Livingstone was agreed to, and the resolution as amended agreed to.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb, moved to amend the Senate resolution by adopting the third resolution offered by the committee.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, with its franchises, equipments and appurtenances, be sold by the Governor at an early date, not later than the first day of June, 1875, at public or private sale, and upon such terms, and for such price in money or first mortgage endorsed bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, or bonds of the State, as in his judgment may be consistent with the interest of the State, provided that no commission, per centage or other charge than the cost of advertising and making the necessary deeds of conveyance, etc., shall be authorized or allowed in said sale.

Mr. Lawton moved to strike out "not later than" and insert "and if found to be practicable by" which was agreed to.

The resolution was further amended by striking out "or other charge than the cost of advertising and making the necessary deeds of conveyance, etc.," and by inserting "or" between commission and per centage, and the resolution as amended agreed to.

The House adjourned until 9 A. M. Friday.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—There has been four and a half inches of rain this week.

—No adjournment of the legislature last night. Now will some one cry out the "sugar plum" seven dollars a day, does not fall from their months yet?

—The Jewish king in his day, believed that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Reading of the Jewish king, and anticipating the enjoyment at DeGive's last night, one of the city papers in calling attention to the concert, spoke of it as the "medical entertainment."

—In the senate gallery yesterday morning, was a well dressed young gentleman, whose hair was parted in the middle, the division being made with mathematical accuracy, created some little curiosity both by its appearance and actions.

—Large trees from little acorns grow," a 12 year old boy was very much under the influence of liquor, wending his way up Marietta street yesterday afternoon. What of him four or five years from now?

—Yesterday morning was dark and gloomy Old Probs turned his machine loose, and the atmosphere fluid was scattered around promiscuously. Members of the General Assembly wended away to the capitol with dripping overcoats, some with dripping umbrellas, some with colds and dripping noses, and others who intended to orate, with damp manuscripts. During the afternoon the wind sprung up, the sun burst forth, and a polar wave seemed approaching the city.

The Macon & Brunswick Railroad,

The House discussed the Senate resolutions on the Macon and Brunswick railroad matter yesterday, until after ten o'clock last night when a vote was reached. The battle was fough on this resolution:

Resolved, That the State's endorsement upon the bonds of the Macon & Brunswick railroad, issued under an act approved January, 1870, be and the same is hereby unconstitutional, null and void. Provided, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be so construed as to affect the rights of such person as have purchased said bonds after the adoption of the resolution approved August 14, 1872, and who have purchased the same upon the faith of said resolution.

The motion to strike out the proviso prevailed by a large majority.

Messrs. Speer, Hoge, Peeples, Livingston, Adams and Harrison favored striking out, and Messrs. Black, Bacon, Gilbert, Smith, Anderson, of Cobb, and Hammond sustained the resolution as reported by the committee.

The efforts of Messrs Black and Hammond commanded marked attention, because they were strong and able, but the House was like the Justice of the Peace who told judge Underwood "go on. The court always like, to hear you talk but it has give judgment against you an hour ago." The House had made up its judgment before the discussion commenced.

It is said that Messrs. Branch & Co., Branch, Sons & Co., and W. F. Herring, of Augusta, invested in $60,000 of these bonds on the faith of the action of the legislature of 1872 declaring these bonds binding on the tate.

It will be seen that the Governor is authorized to sell the road by the first day of June next if practicable.

SMALL-POX.

One Case Discovered in Atlanta.

No Ground for Fear.

A case of small-pox, but a mild form, was discovered in this city on Wednesday, and removed to the small-pox hospital yesterday morning. The patient is a negro man who came here recently from Athens, Ga., where this disease has been reported for some time. When discovered the negro was living in a two story brick tenement building on the corner of Grubb and Cain streets, owned by Mr. Fortune Chisolm.

The house is occupied by negro families. After the disease was broken out upon him, the negro was seen by Dr. Rich and Moore, who pronounce it the genuine article. The latter promptly had the negro removed out of the city. The house has been put under strict quarantine regulations by the police, and no one is permitted to go in or come out of it. Our readers need feel no alarm, as every precaution has been adopted to prevent any spreading of this fell disease. Should any new cases occur THE CONSTITUTION will duly report them.

The Baptist Concert.

The testimonial given at De Give's last evening by the friends and members of the second Baptist church, in behalf of its foreign missions, was a success in all its particulars. The audience was large and fashionable. The entertainment was very fine and devoid of repetition. It consisted of music tableaux and a burlesque from Mr. Adeler, most of the music was furnished by Doctors Holland and Billups, Mrs. R. M. Panar, Mrs. Adair, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Richards. Dr. Holland also preached a "Sandehill" sermon in his inimitable style. The tableaux were presented by the young ladies and children, and could not have been better. Several ladies also sang, whose names we did not learn. The scaling was capital, and left the audience in a mood of laughter as they passed to learn that considerable money was realized.

STORM DISASTERS.

Serious Damage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Land Slide at Tunnell Hill, and Bridges Carried Off.

Grand Rise of the Waters.

The opening of the heavens upon us during the past three days have not been unproductive of serious results. This period of country has rarely been visited by such a perfect deluge. The rain has fallen almost incessantly, accompanied by thunder and lightning during last night, and a portion of yesterday morning.

THE WATER COURSES.

The effect of this almost unparalleled rain upon the water courses might be termed grand, were it not for the serious injuries sustained by railroad and private property. Fortunately no loss of life is known so far to have occurred, but the damage to railroads and property has been great. Railroad men say that the water courses in this neighborhood where the storm is said to have attained its greatest severity, have risen to a height and breadth almost unknown in their experience. The scene presented yesterday morning by Peachtree Creek, where it is crossed by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line railroad was grand, almost beyond description. The water has overflowed its bounds, until it is spread out into a vast sheet over two hundred yards wide. Everything in its path has been submerged, or washed away, and the current is sweeping onward with irresistable force. Fortunately, the railroad bridge is of iron, and has stood the test uninjured.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

The Chattahoochie river yesterday morning was flowing above the stone abutments of the old railroad bridge. The magnificent volume of water was still rising, and its maximum height will perhaps not be attained until to-day. The low lands on either side are completely out of sight, but the W. & A. railroad bridge is safe.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Tennessee river at Chattanooga is fifteen feet high, and yesterday was still rising at about two inches per hour. The damage done to bridges along the banks is necessarily great.

LOSSES TO FARMERS.

The planters along the water courses have suffered severely, but their injuries are as yet too recent to permit full reports to reach us. The low and river lands are every where under water from one to several feet. Mills, bridges and all buildings which were not of unusual strength have succumbed to the fury of the waters. We have reason to fear that these losses will prove very great, when they are all known. But few farmers visited the city yesterday, being unable to reach it.

DAMAGES TO RAILROADS.

Perhaps the railroads have suffered more than all others, and yet the roads terminating here should consider themselves very fortunate as only one of their number has been blockaded. The Western & Atlantic railroad is the one we allude to, and it has sustained very severely. The damage are as follows: The tunnell at Tunnell Hill is blocked up by heavy land slides at either extremity. The rock work of the tunnell proper has escaped injury, but the track for a considerable distance on both sides is covered with earth and rubbish to a depth of five feet, until removed, this of course completely obstructs travel. In addition the road has lost

THREE OF ITS BRIDGES

over the Chickamauga, while another, when last heard from, was in a most precarious condition, and threatening to give way any hour. Bridge No. 1 is about 11 miles from Tunnel Hill. Yesterday afternoon at midnight, the Chickamauga had risen until the water was flowing between the crossties. Before day it was gone, as also was Nos. 2 and 3. No. 4 was threatening to follow suit, when last heard from. We are informed that these bridges are of wood.

THREE TRAINS CUT OFF.

The last train to start out from here on this road, was the night passenger which left this city at its hour usual wednesday afternoon. It reached Tunnell Hill all right and there discovered that further advance was impossible. At Tunnell Hill it met the down passenger train from Chattanooga, likewise blockaded. The passengers from Chattanooga were transferred to the train on this side, which returned to the city. These are the passengers who have so far come through. The passenger from Chattanooga was followed to Tunnel still by two freight trains. When they attempted to return they found the bridges behind them gone as above stated. Three trains were thus all day yesterday cut off between Tunnel Hill and the bridges over the Chickamauga. It was expected that the track would be cleared so as to enable them to reach Atlanta last night. It is impossible now to say when these bridges can be replaced, as the water only began to subside yesterday. The road will, however, resume travel at the earliest possible moment.

The freight train leaving Atlanta yesterday afternoon, on the Air-Line road, encountered a small slide a few miles from this city, which broke the pilot to the engine. The train was only delayed a few moments. No other damage was done on this road, although from its many deep cuts more serious slides had been feared. Trains have continued to arrive regularly.

THE TENNESSEE ROADS.

A dispatch was received here yesterday, stating that travel was stopped on the Chattanooga and Nashville, and East Tennessee railroads. On the latter road the bridge over the Hiawassee river, and several culverts are gone. Other injuries are yet to be reported.

QUITE TRUE.—The firm position taken by the Herald, in behalf of the impeachment of Col. Jones, excited almost universal condemnation.—*Atlanta Herald of yesterday.*

This is refreshing candor. It was unnecessary, however, for certainly no intelligent man was deceived by the little two-faced editorial drivel in question.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the Honorable Members of the House and Senate.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., known as the the leading Dry Goods and Carpet establishment, 34 Whitehall street, also, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., beg to draw your attention to their immense and fine assortment of goods, which will suit to make a nice and acceptable present to your families. Prices and quality of goods guaranteed to give no-plus-ultra satisfaction. feb25—d2t

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Feb. 25, 1875.
ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 12. Argument concluded.

No. 13. Aaron Alexander vs. James W. Herring et al., executors. Complaint from Fulton. Argued. Hillyer & Brother for plaintiffs in error. S. E. Bleckley, contra.

No. 14. A. T. Finney vs. Charles Fetcher. Certiorari from Fulton. Argued. On A. Lochrane, Thrasher & Thrasher, for plaintiff in error. A. B. Culberson, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Thrasher, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Its Financial Matters--Chamberlin--Foster Blodgett.

Editors Constitution: A line or two from the Dahomy of the South may interest a few of the many readers of your extensively circulated journal. The people of Georgia should feel proud of the press of that state, for as a rule they stand upon principle. Not so here, where the press is subsidized, and run in the interest of D. H. Chamberlin, who is daily fastening the shackles upon us under the guise of making radicalism respectable. This man

CHAMBERLIN

means anything else but "reform." He is the especial pet and ally of Grant's and is endeavoring to whitewash affairs so as to secure the re election of himself and his patron in 1876. when schemes of plunder, now held in obeyance, will come to light, and our unhapy people plundered as never before.

An interesting little fight has sprung up between the legislature and the governor and the treasurer. The legislature, which in the past has been acting in very questionable ways, is playing honest, and through their committees have unearthed grave irregularities in the treasury department, the colored chief of the exchequer has failed to account for nearly a million of bonds, and the legislative Solons have resolved to "go for him." Holders of South Carolina securities were rapidly exchanging them under the "funding act" for new bonds, but the recent *expose* has put a stop to the transactions, and the bonds have gone back to their old rate of 15c. to 18c. on the dollar. It really does seem as though our affairs will never improve. Reconstruction has been thoroughly tried here, and what do we see? A state which, if stood second to none on the score of her finances before the war, saddled by Grant's unprincipled custom house rings, and ignorant negroes with an outstanding indebtedness of nearly thirty millions of dollars. Some good will doubtless spring from this evil, and the hills will rejoice in 1876, when Grant, and Radicalism are hurled from power.

Great consternation has also been produced by a reported defalcation in the assets of the banks of the State, for some time in the control of a New York sharper named C. C. Puffer. $60,000 are missing, and report says the money was used by Chamberlin to secure his nomination in September last. A well known republican, who is one of Puffer's bondsmen, has been rendered quite uneasy, lest his estate suffer in consequence of this great swindle upon the State. Puffer was made receiver of the assets of this bank for the especial purpose of allowing Patterson and the custom house ring to use the State's money to nominate Chamberlain.

Articles of impeachment will be preferred against the colored treasurer next Thursday, and I shall keep you posted on all news of interest that occurs.

Foster Blodgett remains quietly at his home in Newbury, and is said not to be so flush as in days of yore. His friend, Rufus B. should now come to his rescue, and divide some of his ill-gotten gains. Planters are making extensive preparations for large crops of cereals. THE CONSTITUTION is becoming very popular in our upper country, especially on the line of the Air Line road.

SPARTA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24, 1875.
NOTICE.

To Merchants and all Consignees.

On and after the 1st of March next, draymen will be required to receipt for all goods they haul from freight house. It will be necessary for parties owning drays who do their own drayage, and all others, to furnish this office with a continuous list, designating their draymen who will be required to sign receipts for goods and act for consignees. Blank form of order will be furnished by this office. After long trial and our failure to get draymen to return promptly, and all tickets sent out promiscuously to consignees, the company is not protected sufficiently in delivery. It is necessary therefore, to adopt a system by which the Company's record may be kept complete. The reasonable consideration of consignees is invited and their ready co-operation solicited and important to the Company.

ED. A. WERNER,
feb26—2t Agent.

Summary and State News.

Some one yesterday got a pair of spectacles worn by Mr. Samuel Hart, of Hamburg, Germany, a hundred and twenty years ago, and the lineal descendant of his grandson, magistrate Levi S. Hart—Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock a number of invited friends gathered at the home of Mr. Thomas H. Fisher, on Montgomery street, two doors north of Jones, to witness the marriage ceremony of Mr Thomas W. Fisher, baggage master on the Central railroad, and Miss Fannie Shepard. As the guests reached the house they learned that the occasion of feasting had been turned into a time of mourning. The death's pale flag had advanced where hymen's rosy banners were expected to be unfurled.

The families of the young people occupy the same house, and the anticipated bride was being decked in marriage robes when the sad intelligence was announced.

Hon. Thomas H. Fisher, a boss carpenter of our city, and father of the prospective bridegroom, leaving home as usual yesterday morning at an early hour, returned from his work near Laurel Grove cemetery, feeling so unwell as to seek his bed. Dr. Thomas Smith happening to be observed passing a buggy over the way, was called in, and pronounced a simple case of indigestion. In the afternoon about three o'clock, Mr. Fisher's wife was in the bed-room of her husband; laughed and talked with him, and asked him to get up and be lively, as Tommie was to be married that evening. An hour afterwards his son called at his room and was startled at the strange and still appearance of his father. He spoke to him, and no reply was heard; he looked at him, and a deadly pallor was on his cheeks; he touched him, and he was dead. Not yet believing the worst, Dr. Smith was hurriedly sent for, but arrived only to pronounce life gone. The physician gave it as his opinion Mr. Fisher had been taken off by heart disease. Thus the happiness of a wedding hour was made dark by the falling shadows from the outspread wings of Azrael. Rev. Mr. Harley, who had been requested to perform the ceremony, was informed by a messenger of the sad occurrence, but the friends of the young couple assembled for wedding and found their sympathi a demanded for the keen affliction of grief. The entertainment prepared for the marriage tea i, was made to furnish refreshments for the still watchers at the bier through the hours of the night.—*Advertiser.*

A colored nunnery has been established in Savannah. G. D. Jan in ki has been elected president of the youth's historical society of Savannah.—Miss Bush, a colored woman living at Kingsville, found near the canal a colored infant, a few days ago. It was quickly mad, about twenty minutes old, and live and kicking.—*News.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.—Mrs. Samuel Davis, of this place, planted last spring about one square rod in onion seed. She has realized from that lot one hundred and eighty bushels.

U. S. Interal revenue collector Holtzclaw, seized two wagons, with the teams, containing one hundred and sixty gallons of contraband whisky last Monday, in Ben Smith's district, and took the owners into custody. They were, we learn, from Cherokee county. He received information that they would be through here about that time, and was watching for them.

He brought them to Lawrenceville Monday night, and drove the wagons into Mr. Brand's lot, and hitched the teams there. He took two barrels of whiskey, containing eighty gallons, from one of the wagons and stored it in Mr. Davis' grocery, and also placed the prisoners under guard in the same house. That night the prisoners made their escape, and succeeded in getting away with one team and the wagon which had been unloaded.

Next morning Holtzclaw left with the other wagon and team.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

GAINESVILLE.—Hon. W. P. Price will deliver a public address at Gainesville on 4th day in March.—The cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent among the swine in this and adjoining counties.—*Southron.*

THOMSON.—We hear of a great deal of sickness throughout the country, which is attributable, no doubt, to the weather.—*McDuffie Journal.*

COLUMBUS.—Dwelling houses now becoming vacant, are rented at very low figures. The Mansion House, the principal hotel in town, provided ample with furniture, both in dwelling and kitchen, has been rented in the last few days for twenty dollars a month.—A number of German gentlemen and ladies have formed a company to give private theatricals in this city.—Plum trees are blooming in this city.—*Enquirer.*

AUGUSTA.—A present of 150 chairs was made to the Young Men's Christian association Tuesday.—The river on Wednesday was within six inches of the highest point reached during the winter.—*Constitutionalist.*

MARRIED—On the 18th inst., Mr. G. W. Davis and Miss S. C. McMillan, all of Gwinnett county.

On the 11th inst., Mr. R. R. Codey and Miss S. E. Mewborn, all of Gwinnett county.

Near Stone Mountain, on the 18th inst., Rev. A. Goss to Miss C. E. Campbell, lately of Abbeville, S. C.

On the 16th inst., Mr. J. R. Willingham of McDuffie, to Miss Bettie Farmer, all of Jefferson county.

D. J. M. John White, of Savannah, on the 23d inst.

On Friday last at Barzella, Daniel Cormick, Esq.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 25, 1875.

Cotton closed firm; low middlings 14¾.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY. *Bales.*

By wagon	18
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	84
By Central Railroad	0
By Air-Line Railroad	29
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	34
By Georgia Railroad	10
Total	125
Receipts previous	5,477
Total	57,602
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	57,704

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	155
Shipments previous	55,401
Total	55,555
Stock on hand	2,148

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

CHAMPAGNE.

In various cities of Germany, light effervescing wines made from the grape, and boldly labeled "Champagne," are now being turned out in prodigious quantities, and successfully exported to the north of Europe, England and the United States.

DOMESTIC BAGGING TRADE.

Our domestic bagging trade exhibits another instance of an American product supplanting a commodity formerly derived exclusively from other countries. While out of some 430 mills engaged in this manufacture only 140, or thereabouts, are running, the number in operation is on the increase and will almost immediately be considerably augmented, showing a marked revival in the trade. On account of its high price, the Borneo and Gauripore bagging is being superseded in this country, and the cloth which comes from Calcutta cannot be sent at a profit, the American product having a decided preference, and bringing 11½ to 12½ cents against 9 to 9¾ cents. The total stock of domestic held in markets is considerably over 8,000,000 yards, while the amount of foreign is something over 3,000,000.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS

The responsibility of the stockholders of a bank seems to be but little appreciated, in spite of the frequent decisions in regard to it. Suit was recently brought in the United States district court, before Judge Blatchford, by Albon Man, as receiver of the eighth national bank, against Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman, the alleged holder of 50 shares of stock in the bank, to compel the latter to pay $2,700, the amount assessed by the comptroller of the currency on these shares. The bank, it appears, had purchased the stock, and this was set up as a defence, Dr. Cheesman claiming that he was not a stockholder, as he owned no stock. The court, however, held that a national bank cannot purchase its own stock, and that, therefore, the defendant was liable.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A decision limiting the liability of railroad companies for goods left in charge of its agents, and which possesses considerable interest for travellers, was recently given by Judge Freedman sitting in the superior court. Suit was brought by one Thomas E. Fairfax against the New York Centra and Hudson River railroad company on the following facts: The plaintiff had purchased a combination

ADVANCED GIRLS.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to be lect'ured on," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"I don't think my lecture would please you," she said.

"What is its subject, then, my pretty maid?"
"Pain'ess extinction of male kind," she said.

"There'll be no one to marry you, my pretty maid!"
"A coward dick don't want husbands sir," she said.

THAT DAY AND THAT HOUR.

Oh that my head were laid
On the heart that loved me, so
It could feel ungrieved my dying breath
Cease from its faltering slow!

Oh that some dreamless sleep
Were sealed so close on my eyes,
I should not know how it melted away,
Nor tell the day or Paradise!

Oh that some deep, calm prayer
Would still the pulses of pain,
Till life should stop in the breathless hush
And faint into Life again!

But best, if the heart of God
Has kept such a thought of me
He has found out a way for me to die
That I never have dreamed could be!

BREVITIES.

—Vermont clergyman are never permitted to kiss the ladies they have just made brides. The dear creatures put up their hands with the remark: "There, that'll do. I've seen you fellows afore."

—A steamer is being transported from St. Croix river to the Red river of the North. It lies on three cars, resting on blocks and rollers. It will be taken through on Sundays, when no trains are out, its width making it impossible to pass another train on the turnout track.

—Of course, there is much talk of a restoration empire and of Napoleon IV. As a woman, I should be glad of it. My soul yearns within me to behold some pretty faces and stylish dresses in high places once more. The moustache of Mme. de MacMahon has sickened me with its Septennate.—*Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.*

—"You jist ought to have been over to our house last night," shouted one small boy to another on the avenue yesterday. "Why, making pictures?" inquired the other. "Naut much! Humph! No, sir. Our folks went away, and we had pop-corn, two kinds of sweetened water, milk and camphor, drew the dog around in the table cloth, and the hired girl told us eight ghost stories."

—A rich old widower of Oswego told a young girl there to drop her other beaux. She obeyed. He often took her out riding, and assured her that "when we get ready we can go off sudden like, and surprise the gossips." The young lady did not demur. Then the old widower popped off very sudden like, and married a rich old widow about his own age. The jury is asked for $15,000 damages.

—It's a deep mystery—the way the heart of a man turns to one woman out of all the rest he's seen in the world, and makes it easier for him to work seven years for her, like Jacob did for Rachel, sooner than have any other woman for the asking. I often think of these words: "And Jacob served seven years for Rachel, and they seemed but a few days, for the love he had for her."—*George Elliot.*

—All the statisticians of the French department of the interior were worried to death for a month over a return in a report on eggs—by which it appeared that there were so many millions of eggs and a half laid in a certain district. How that half egg got in no one could tell, and it had to be hunted down. Finally it was traced to a conscientious farmer, one of whose hens had laid an egg on the line of division between his department and another.

—Recently a man fell a depth of 170 feet into a chasm in the Swiss mountains. He was unhurt. His escape was attributed to the miraculous intervention of a saint, whose image he wore. One of the newspapers ridiculed this fancy, and the government authorities have proceeded against the newspaper for "attacking the conscience and morals of the public and for a gross and gratuitous insult to the persons professing the Catholic religion."

—The Milwaukee News insists that Albani is no other than Emma Abbott, Miss Kellogg's *protege*. Albani is Emma C. La Jeunesse, born in Canada, of French parents. She lived at Albany, N. Y., till she went abroad. She was never west of Buffalo till this winter. Emma Abbott is a native of Illinois. Sang at Dr. Chapin's church, New York until three years ago, when she went to Milan, Italy, to study music. She's there still, but makes her *debut* in London in May, under Mapleton's management.

—Did any of you ever think of the amount of travel it takes to raise a crop of corn? I never saw an illustration in print, and I thought I would give you one. I have a twenty acre field, 40x80 rods. To break this up would take 165 miles; harrowing it, about forty miles; furrowing out, ninety miles; planting forty-five miles, if with a planter, and if dropped and then covered, ninety miles. Thus, you see, it takes about eight or nine hundred miles of travel to raise twenty acres of corn, not counting going to or returning from the field. Besides, there are replanting, thinning, rolling, etc.

A Young Lady Walks Four Miles While Asleep and is Badly Frozen.

[From the Dubuque Times, Feb. 12.]

About two years and a half ago Mr. Crockett, leaving Dubuque, removed to Stuart, in this state, taking with him his wife and children, one of the latter being a young lady. Some four days ago the town was thrown into consternation by the announcement that Miss Crockett was missing and could not be found. The alarm was sounded and everybody turned out, though it was fearfully cold. It appears she rose very early in the morning, and called her mother, telling her to get up. Her mother rose soon after, but did not miss her daughter for an hour and after searching for her she could not be found. No trace of her could be found in the village, and the search began on the prairie. Her cousin soon found her tracks, and followed them about four miles, when he found her in a farmhouse, where she had but a few moments before been taken by the family, who had discovered her wandering about as if lost. She was badly frozen, and it is feared will lose both her legs, if not, indeed, her life. It is a marvel how she escaped death on the prairie. She had on nothing but her night dress, a thin pair of stockings, a pair of slippers and a thin, small shawl, and she was exposed to the weather and the snow for three hours. She is about twenty years old, and exceedingly popular among her friends. She is subject to somnambulism, but this is the first instance where she went away from home.

SHE WAS ALL RIGHT.—"He died very suddenly," said one female to another at the post-office window last evening.

"And did he have his life insured?" asked the other.

"Yes—three thousand dollars."

"Oh, well, then, it isn't so bad. His wife can have a coral set, some new furs, a silk dress, and just make mourning goods git up and wave!"

THERE has been rather a remarkable mortality among the circuit judges of South Carolina since 1808. In that year there were eight elected by the legislature, five are dead, two resigned, and only one remains on the bench. Orr, Platt, Green Rutland, and Boozer are dead; Thomas and Vernon resigned; Judge Carpenter is on the bench, though not in his original circuit. Of seven judges since elected three are dead, viz: Lee, Graham and Townsend.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.
LONDON, February 25.—Erie 25¾.
NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton steady; sales 1610 bales; uplands 16; Orleans 16¾.
Futures opened easier; March 15 27-32a 15 29-32; April 16 5-16a16 1-32; May 16 21-32a 16 11-32; June 16 15-16a16 31-32.
Stocks active and irregular. Money 2½. Gold 104¾. Exchange—long 4 83; short 4 86½. Governments dull. State bonds quiet and nominal.
Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn firm. Pork heavy; mess 19 25. Lard—steam 13½. Turpentine quiet at 36¼ asked. Rosin firm; strained 2 07½a2 12½. Freights firm.
LIVERPOOL, February 25, noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7⅞; middling Orleans 8⅛; sales 15,000 bales; for speculation and exports, 4,000 bales; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings, shipped in February, March and April 7 15-16; middling Orleans, nothing below low middlings, shipped January

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 25, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 12; selling at 1 14. Silver, buying at 1 03; selling at 1 06.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at 1 premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 1a100; 8s 1 01a1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; 8s 80a82. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 72a75; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 76a85; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 50a53. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—5c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—3a4c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed 4a 3a4c; peaches unpealed 4a 4a5; peaches peeled 10 14c; apples pealed 4a5c.
Butter—30a32.
Beeswax—27a27½.
Eggs—9½18c.
Feathers—55a75.
Eggs—We quote at 18a20.
Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 12c per pound; turkeys 75a1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—mixed and white 1 02a1 05.
Meal—1 05.
Grits—4 50a7.
Buckwheat—
Wheat—white 1 35a1 45; amber 1 30a1 40; red 1 20a1 25.
Oats—mixed 80; white 83; amber 90; black 90
Cow Peas—1 40.
Hay—Timothy 1 60; clover 1 25; Tennessee 1 25a1 35.
Flour—fancy 7 25a7 50; extra family 6 75a7 00; family 6 25a6 50; extra 6a6 25; superfine 5 50.
Bacon—clear rib sides 12½; clear sides none; shoulders none.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11½; long clear sides none; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8a8½; hams 13½; green and partially cured meats 1c less.
Lard—tierces 15a16; kegs and cans 16a17; buckets 17.
Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 12½a13; new uncanvassed 14½15.
Bagging—gunny 11½; domestic 2 lb. 12½; 2¼ lb. 13; 2½ lb. 13; 2¾ lb. 13½; Borneo 13½. Rope—Annawoke 25a27.
Ties—6a7.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs 1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia 1 75; Liverpool 1 75.
Mackerel—No. 1 bbls 17 50; 3 bbls 7 75; kits 1 75. No. 2 bbls, 14 00; 3 bbls 6 00. kits 1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, 11 00; 3 bbls, 5 50; kits 1 25. Family, bbls 14; 3 bbls 8 50; kits 1 25.
Vinegar—24a40.
Sugar—crushed 12½; powdered 12½; granulated 12½; A 11½; extra C 11; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9½11½ do. prime 10a10½; fair 8½.
Coffee—Rio 23a25; Laguira 26; Java 33.
Molasses—bbls. 45 hhds 42.
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70 a75.
Soap—poor man's 3 50; laundry 3 50; English crown 3 75.
Starch—9¢
Mice—bbls 8½; tierces 8½.
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a5c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 5a8; milk 9½12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½10; cream 8½10; lemon cream 9½11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a 3 75; fancy 18a55.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a 4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $3 50a3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a3 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; **Gelebrated milk 1 lb $3a3 25.**
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls, $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box $4.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.
Irish Potatoes—Goodrich $4 00; pink-eye $4 25; russets, russets western $3 40a3 50.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 3¢a4¢.
Lemons—per box $4a5.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English pcls 45a50.
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 20old 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 23½27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 8a9.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 00; well buckets $6a5 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a1 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 90. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1¼ to 4 in. flat, and ½ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3½ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3¾a3c; less than carload 3¾a4c.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25a28; good 29a32; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $2 25; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15; chuck 12½; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices 4c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 2c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a50.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; superial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra 2-ply; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 37½; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a1 50; 15 feet wide $1 50a2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 48a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a62½; good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in, old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright grs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine $5a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz & Burnett AAAA 38a$1.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50. The Weed 80; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60. Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish 1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50; 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 50; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; proof rye $1 25 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $3 to $13; domestic $1 50a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $3 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 25; bicarbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 20; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 25a5 00; gum assafoetida 45a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 50; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; sal soda, per lb, 2½; saltpetre, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal,

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 9c; Conestoga U C A 13c; Lonsdale A A 10c; B 12½; deford A 12½; B 11½; A C A 30 inch 22c; Minnehaha 10c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 20c; 33 in. 18c.
Stripes—American 12c; Arcadia 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.
Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.
Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.
Paper Cambrics—Manville 7; Lonsdale 7½c; Masonville 8; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c; high colors 7½c.
Glazed Cambrics—Elderton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lowell 22½; West Lake 28½c.
Dress Goods—cording alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Palermo stripes 22.
Linseys—12½20c.
Flannels—white 27½40; red 20a40; shaker 0a26.
Prints—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a 8¼; Conestoga 8½9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½9; Gloucester 8½9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½9.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.
Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns 1 10; sewing and knitting thread 50c.
Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.
Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmerets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a81 15; cadet grey $1 25.
Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 10; fancies, fashion 11c; checks 12½; Georgia plaids 12½c.
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; B 28 in. 7½c. Cabot J 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OUH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Sea-side 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.
Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

CLARKE & BURCKHARDT
Have a large number of choice
Grape Vines and Fruit Trees
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
They should be planted during February and March.
Covington, Ga., February 9—d10t
☞ Herald copy.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO, ILL.
HAVING purchased the entire furniture and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner, formerly of the old Tremont House and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B. Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

THE HOUSE
Covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 500 feet. Is admirably located for convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor from basement to roof, encloses a four inch layer of cement, which with other safeguards, render it practically fire-proof. The ventilation is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.
The service, table and other accommodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors, and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these times of financial depression by gratuitating rates at from $3 00 to $4 50 per day, according to the location of the rooms occupied.
feb16—deod2t JOHN B. DRAKE.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes,
Established more than a third of a Century.
REDUCED IN PRICE.
ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
feb9—deod3m

DR. TUTT'S MEDICINES.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an Antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For Dyspepsia they are a Specific. For Sick Headache and Bilious Colic they are sure cure. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Nervousness, a positive cure. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE,
is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1 00 per box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.
The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset, would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York, pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.
oct14—

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
Marriage Guide.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving and perfecting, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.
It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything of such a character of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Science Dispensary, No. 113 Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Sloan's advice, no matter what your disease is or how miserable your condition.
Dr. Sloan's complaint a double house of twenty-seven rooms is fashionably filled with the most celebrated medical practitioners in the country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his cards. Office and Dispensary, No. 9 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
jan27, '75—d&wly

A. H. SEAGO
IS OFFERING INDUCEMENTS TO those purchasing car load lots for Cash.
Bulk Meats, Flour, Oats,
CORN, HAY,
and other goods in his line. CASH WILL GET THE BEST BARGAINS. feb17-d2m

Assignee's Notice.
IN Bankruptcy—Northern District of Georgia. At Washington, Georgia, the 5th day of February, A. D., 1875.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Napoleon B. Roberts and Henry N. Wylie, individually and as a firm under the name and style of Roberts & Wylie, in the county of Wilkes and State of Georgia, within said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUSBAND'S
Calcined Magnesia
Is free from unpleasant taste, or roughness to the touch or palate. In one-third the dose of common magnesia it relieves Sick-Headache, Sour-Stomach, Costiveness, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. The World's Fair Medal and four First Premium Silver Medals awarded it as the best in market. For sale by druggists and country store keepers, and by T. J. HUSBAND, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISING! Cheap! Good! *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.
Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.
feb2—deod1m

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

OPIUM
Habit Cured
A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merit. Send for my quarter magazine (it costs you nothing) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the *first, original, and only sure cure for opium eating.*
DR. S. B. COLLINS, Laporte, Ind.
B. M. WOOLLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia.
☞ All first orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

n e Genuine except this Brand is on the
rel A. G. LADD, Agent,
oct18—d1f No. 9 Broad St., Atlanta.

ALL DISEASES, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, of children and adults, males and females, prescribed for by DR. W. T. PARK, at his Medical Institute and Dispensary, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, up-stairs, entrance on south Broad. Purest, best, most concentrated and palatable medicines always on hand, prepared by Dr. Park himself, for his patients only. The indigent poor of the city prescribed for gratuitously, they paying for the medicine only. Medical advice and medicine specially adapted to each case, forwarded to any one who can be reached by express or mail, (express preferred) on reception of full history of case, present state of health, condition of bowels, etc., and five dollars. Address all communications and send all money to Dr. W. T. PARK, P. O. Box No. 158, Atlanta, Georgia.
jan24—d1awsun3m&w3m

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN
Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guaranteed to cure all forms of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 616 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. & Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1867.
☞ Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in sealed Envelope.
an 2—d&wlm

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—deodly

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

GIFT CONCERTS.

DOLLARS
TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR TIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash	$2,500,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $500.
For Tickets or information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.
For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta.
dec13—dtues&sat&wnlifeb28

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
R. T. BURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building,
Louisville, Kentucky.
Tickets for sale by J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta, Ga.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article *saleable as flour.* Profits immense. Package free. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

$300 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

$7 to $10 per Day to Ladies or Gents. Patent Novelties. Address H. D. Brier & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL-CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. A book for all. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,

Special Notice.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt and Leander W. Townsend, Bankrupts.
The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupts, hereby gives notice pursuant to the order of the above Court, that he will sell at public auction, by WALT